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CONGRESS AGAIN AT WORK

THE SESSION OPENED WITH THE USUAL FORMALITIES.

OLD FRIENDS AND POLITICAL FOES GREETING EACH OTHER—THE NEW MEMBERS FROM CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK, AND IOWA SWORN IN—READING OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EITHER HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The usual crowds which attend the opening of Congress filled the galleries and corridors of the Capitol to-day. The House was the principal attraction, and every seat in the galleries was filled one hour before the Speaker summoned the members to answer roll-call. Several Cabinet officers and other privileged persons were present upon the floor circulating among members, the tall form of Secretary Sherman being particularly conspicuous in the throng. Sir Edward Thornton and a number of his colleagues of the diplomatic corps occupied seats in the gallery reserved for them, and remained until the House took a recess, when they repaired to the Senate wing to watch the proceedings of that body.

A number of improvements have been made in the hall of the House since the close of the last session, the most noticeable being the removal of the wall of the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk, thus permitting light and air to enter the chamber directly from the south. The usual pyramid of flowers from the Botanical Garden adorned the Speaker's desk, and the desks of a number of members also bore handsome floral tributes from their admirers. Prominent among these were baskets of flowers on the desks of Messrs. Garfield and Acklen, who seemed to have been specially favored in this way.

The calling of the roll occupied 30 minutes and showed the presence of 232 members. Before proceeding further, the newly-elected members from California, Iowa, and New-York—the two members from the States last named having been chosen to fill vacancies—were called up and sworn in. Before Mr. Hutchins, of the Albany district, was admitted, a question was raised as to whether he should be sworn in in advance of the receipt of the regular certificate of his election. Fernando Wood explained that the Board of State Canvassers would not meet until Dec. 12, but the certificate of the District Canvassers showed that Mr. Hutchins had been elected by a large majority, and that there was no dispute as to this fact. Mr. Garfield objected to any action which would establish this case as a precedent, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Hutchins should be admitted by unanimous consent, thus avoiding any expression on the part of the House. The admission of these six new members—four Republicans and two Democrats—completes the membership of the House.

These preliminaries being disposed of, the House was ready to proceed to business, and Fernando Wood moved the appointment of a committee to act with a similar committee of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses were organized and prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. This motion caused a titter among the members and the spectators in the galleries, as it was known that the communication invited by the motion of Mr. Wood had already been given to Congress and the country through THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The Message, however, had to reach Congress through the regular channel, and although the document was familiar to all, it was necessary to introduce it through the committee proposed by Mr. Wood. A recess for 20 minutes was taken to enable the committee to communicate with the President upon the expiration of which Mr. Rogers, his private secretary, presented the Message of the President. The reading of this document occupied over one hour. When it was finished the House adjourned.

The session was opened very quietly in the Senate. At noon the galleries for the use of the general public were nearly full, but those reserved for the families and friends of Senators were almost empty. In the diplomatic gallery were a number of foreign Ministers and attachés, and seated among them were Messrs. Pell and Read, the members of the English Parliament who are gathering material for a report upon the agricultural resources of this country. A beautiful pyramid of flowers graced the desk of Vice-President Wheeler, and bouquets were to be seen on the desks of several Senators. When the Chaplain offered prayer, about a score of the Senators' seats were unoccupied. Among these who were absent were Senators Blaine, Butler, David Davis, Hampton, Hill, of Georgia, and Lamar. Senator Conkling came in just after the session had been opened. The Chaplain referred to the loss of Senator Chandler and the death of Mrs. David Davis, but in other respects the prayer was a formal one. Senators Anthony and Bayard were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive his Message. When half an hour had passed without a report from this committee, a recess of three-quarters of an hour was taken on Senator Thurman's motion, although Senator Edmunds thought that half an hour would be sufficient time.

During the recess the Senators greeted each other, and gave themselves up to a general hand-shaking. Some had stacks of letters which demanded their attention, and others wandered from friend to friend with unlighted cigars in their mouths and their hands in their pockets, while the representatives of foreign Governments in the diplomatic gallery studied with much interest this picture of the United States Senate at leisure. Below they saw a body of men whose prominent quality is not uniformity in appearance. A long-haired Senator from the South-west jostled against a trim and well-clothed representative of a wealthy Eastern State. Chins which had felt the razor every morning were contrasted with chins which bore beards half a yard long. Bald heads were ranged beside bushy hair that would not yield to the brush. Old men sat beside young men, and in the assembly one Senator could be seen whose color revealed his African descent. Around Senator Bayard's desk many soon gathered, while Senator Thurman had but few to do him reverence. The death of Senator Chandler and the absence of Senator Blaine had removed from the Republican side two figures wont to monopolize the attention of spectators. Senator Conkling command the time by opening letters and pacing the floor in the rear of the seats, with his hands clasped behind his back.

The recess had lasted almost an hour when the appointment of a committee on the part of the House to accompany Senators Anthony and Bayard to wait on the President was announced, and it lacked only a quarter of an hour of 2 o'clock when Secretary Rogers appeared with the Message, inclosed in a huge envelope and sealed with a big red seal. The reading occupied about an hour and a half, and caused most of the spectators to leave the gallery. A few of the Senators remained in their seats, following the reader in the printed copies which had just been delivered, but very little attention was paid to the paper, for the reason that the Senators had already read it in THE TIMES. At the end of the reading, Senator Ferry, of Michigan, very briefly announced the death of his colleague, Senator Chandler. At some future time, he said, he would invite the Senate to express by resolution and eulogy its sense of the nation's loss in the death of so distinguished a man. At his suggestion the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the dead Senator.

Senator Burnside has given notice that he will speak for about half an hour to-morrow on the joint resolution relating to the proposed interoceanic canal offered by him at the last session.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION FOR THEIR RETIREMENT REGRETTED—BOTH PARTIES ANXIOUS TO AVOID THE ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The point of the President's Message which is most discussed among members of Congress is the paragraph in which the President advocates the retirement of legal-tender notes. Many Western Republicans express regret that the President has spoken so plainly against continuing United States notes in circulation, and think he has made a mistake which may prove annoying to the Republican Party in the next Presidential canvass. Those who have been hitherto designated as hard-money men, both Republicans and Democrats, warmly approve this part of the Message, as well as that which advocates the suspension or restriction of silver coinage. It is evident, however, from conversations with Republicans, that they have no disposition to do anything at this session with reference to the currency, and that the majority of them will oppose committing the party to any legislation which seeks to change existing laws upon this subject. There is really no difference in the present attitude of the two parties in Congress in reference to the policy of retiring greenbacks, both being anxious to avoid controversy on this subject, upon the ground that such controversy would endanger the prospects of their respective parties in the coming Presidential canvass. Some of those even who are pronounced hard-money men, and who admit that legal tenders should be retired, manifest a desire to prevent the agitation of the question in Congress, and say that it should be left for discussion by the Supreme Court, before which tribunal it is now pending. Indeed, both parties seem disposed to leave the matter to the Supreme Court, for the reason that this disposition would enable them to escape making a record upon the question. All the present indications warrant the prediction that the recommendations of the President to retire legal-tender notes will not receive an affirmative response from the Forty-sixth Congress.

It appears that the recommendation of Secretary Sherman to deprive the United States notes of the legal tender-quality is not original with that officer. In his annual report to Congress in 1874, Secretary Bristow recommended that, after an early and fixed day, United States notes shall cease to be legal tender as to contracts thereafter to be made, and in 1875 he repeated his recommendation. In 1876, Secretary Morrill, in his annual report, said: "The United States notes commonly known as legal tenders, regarded as a substitute for money, are an anomaly in our monetary system, tolerable and possible only in the exigencies of a civil war. The offspring of its perils, and limited to its necessities. To allow their continuance as such, after the cause which justified their existence had ceased, is to violate the conditions of their inception, and to sanction what was only tolerable as a necessity by impressing upon it the stamp of legitimacy. The quality of legal tender with which they were impressed should have been coexistent only with the necessities of which they were the offspring. Having served their end, they exist properly as evidence of Government indebtedness to be provided for as other debt obligations." In the same year President Grant, in his annual Message, recommended the repeal of so much of the Legal-tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the 1st of January, 1877.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A rumor is current to-night that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, will be nominated for the English mission, vice John Welsh, resigned.

VIRGINIA'S NEW LEGISLATORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—A large majority of the members of both branches of the General Assembly are in the city, and speculation is rife as to what course the various factions will pursue. Each party held informal meetings to-night. The Debt-payers had a general talk over the situation, and appointed a committee to prepare business and report to-morrow night. The Readjusters have been in conference several hours, but their meeting is secret. The Republican meeting was made up of legislators, visiting statesmen, Federal officers, and resident Republicans. They were called to order by B. W. Horle, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who, in a brief speech, stated that this was a golden opportunity for the Republicans of Virginia. They had a balance of power in the General Assembly, as without their 27 votes neither of the other parties had a majority, and should now devise measures to utilize their strength to the best possible advantage for their party. Other speeches to the same effect were made, but no business was transacted, as the meeting failed to decide whether it was a caucus or a mass-meeting. The meeting adjourned amid much confusion, and a number of the legislators proceeded to the place where the Readjuster's conference was being held.

GEN. WOODFORD SPEAKS AGAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1.—The interest created by Gen. Woodford's speech on Saturday evening caused many business men of both parties to ask the Republican Committee to hold another meeting, at Odd-fellows' Hall to-night, at which he should again speak. A large audience greeted Gen. Woodford, who spoke very plainly about the practical terrorism which he claimed to exist in Southern politics. He then addressed himself to material questions of the immediate future. He advocated such improvement of the Mississippi River as would secure deep water to St. Louis, claiming that New-York was equally interested with the West in having such development of all the great water highways as should forever equalize railway freights on all through lines. He closed with an earnest appeal for the immediate and general education of all children, white and black. The speech was very cordially received.

GEN. GRANT IN DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 1.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant and party reached here at 1 o'clock to-day, and were welcomed by the firing of cannon and loud huzzahs. The party was received by the Mayor and Council and all the military and civic societies, and escorted from the depot through Main-street, under several triumphal arches, to the residence of the Hon. John Thompson, in the evening an invitation reception was held, and after 9 o'clock Gen. Grant will attend a charity ball at the Julien House, returning to Galena by special train at 12 o'clock.

DOUBTING THAT DEATH HAS OCCURRED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The wife of Franklin Chase died suddenly at Westport on Nov. 20. Preparations for burial were made, but the life-like appearance of the body induced the friends to postpone the funeral, and the body has been kept until the present time, no change having appeared in the death. Mrs. Chase's friends are anxious as to whether the case is one of suspended animation or whether death has actually taken place.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE FRENCH CABINET TROUBLES.

A CRISIS THOUGHT TO BE IMMINENT—THE POLITICAL PROGRAMME OF THE LEFT—POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The resolution of the Republicans to submit a programme to the Ministers for their acceptance is generally considered as a friendly notice to quit. M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be out of office very early next year, and perhaps sooner, and M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will then have an opportunity of establishing a Parliamentary Government under a Republican régime. At the third sitting of the bureaux of the four groups of the Left on Sunday, the following points, on which the Cabinet will be questioned, were settled, namely: The modification of the principle of judicial irremovability, the transfer of the gendarmerie from the War Ministry to that of the Interior, and the immediate dismissal of reactionary functionaries."

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The bureaux of the Left have agreed upon the following points as the main part of their political programme: Liberty of meeting and lawful association, liberty of the press, and gratuitous secular compulsory education. The Parliamentary situation appears less strained. MM. Spuller, Brisson, and Floquet declare that they would not accept portfolios in a new Ministry. It is generally believed that when M. Baudry D'Asson interpellates the Government on Tuesday, the Government will make declarations which will lead to a vote of confidence, and end the crisis by consolidating the Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Paris dispatch says the *Journal des Débats* declares that the Ministry cannot possibly entertain the scheme for framing a programme for their acceptance.

BISMARCK'S STATE POLICY.

OVERTURES TO THE NATIONAL LIBERALS—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Special dispatches from Berlin say that Prince Bismarck has written private letters to the leaders of the National Liberals thanking them for the support given by that party to the Government on the railway question, and expressing the hope that the former friendly relations between himself and the National Liberals may be renewed. The Clericals are much dissatisfied with this turn of affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck will probably arrive there on Thursday. It seems that the negotiations between Bismarck and the Vatican have suddenly closed, as Bismarck will not agree to the restoration of the German Bishops. There seems to be every probability that the old struggles will be begun again.

VARIOUS EASTERN INTERESTS.

YAKOOB KHAN LEAVES KABUL—REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR—CHANGES IN AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

KABUL, Dec. 1.—Under instructions from the Viceroy of India, the ex-Ameer, Yakoob Khan, left Kabul to-day for Peshawar, under the charge of Capt. Turner and an escort, and will reach his destination in eight marches.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Baker Pasha has started for his post as the representative of the Sultan to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Vienna correspondent says: "Count Zichy's resignation is the first sign of Baron Haymerlé having decided upon great changes in Austrian diplomacy. The fullest conviction prevails here that Austria will support all English efforts at Constantinople as far as possible."

A Constantinople dispatch states that the split in the Cabinet threatens to produce a Ministerial crisis. Owing to differences between the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, the result will probably be the resignation of the latter.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL MATTERS.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN—RUMORS OF A NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Prince Gortschakoff had an interview with the Emperor William yesterday, and that he will proceed to Russia to-day.

Another dispatch from Berlin says the Czar and Czarewitch will meet at Moscow on Tuesday, where the nobility will be received and an address will be delivered. If the rumors of a new departure in the creation of a Legislative Council, &c., have any foundation, some announcement will probably be made to that effect on this occasion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The publication of the *Golos* newspaper has been suspended for five months for printing articles that were offensive to the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Berlin correspondent reports that Prince Gortschakoff has had an interview with Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, Prussian Minister of State.

THE FLOW OF GOLD TO AMERICA.

WHAT THE LONDON "TIMES" SAYS ABOUT UNITED STATES FINANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning on the Message of President Hayes to Congress, says: "If the legal-tender notes in circulation be called in and canceled, silver dollars must take their place, and the existing plethora be relieved. Further relief will come in due time from the natural action of trade. The money that has flowed in such profusion from Europe to the United States cannot always remain there. Its presence will soon be felt in a rise of prices throughout the Union, and as soon as a rise has been established a demand for European goods will follow, and the current of money from the Eastern to the Western shore of the Atlantic will be arrested if not reversed. A process of this kind cannot be completed within a week or a month, but its development may be anticipated as confidently as the movement of the tides."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Rev. Alexander Mackonochie conducted the services at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, yesterday. No steps have yet been taken against him for contempt of Lord Penzance's order.

An appeal from Cardinal Manning for subscriptions to alleviate the distress in Ireland was read in all the Catholic churches of the metropolis yesterday. The appeal stated that in the west of Ireland such hunger, poverty, and want are now to be seen as have never been known since the great Irish famine. A general collection for this purpose is appointed for next Sunday.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The vineyards of Malaga, covering an area of 29,660 hectares, have been attacked by the phylloxera. The pest is increasing in Gerona and Catalonia.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the Government's Army bill will be taken to the upper house of the Reichsrath, which, it is thought, will accept it. There is no apprehension of a constitutional struggle between the two houses on the matter.

STILL WAITING IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 1.—The Senators and Representatives elect, or their attorneys, from all counties of the State assembled here to-day. In addition, there was a large outside delegation, including five ex-Governors—Anson P. Morrill, Selden Connor, Lot M. Morrill, Joshua L. Chamberlain, and Nelson Dingley. The Executive Council opened its session at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. Foster, Brown, Chase, and Fogg being present. The first gentlemen who waited on it were Messrs. Wing and Savage, on behalf of the County of Androscoggin. The Council exhibited returns of election for county officers, and promised these and other gentlemen to show the returns for Senators and Representatives to-morrow morning. Gov. Garcelon arrived at 8 o'clock. The statement made some time ago that William L. Putnam, of Portland, was legal adviser to the Governor and Council is contradicted on the highest authority.

DEALING WITH THE UTES.

COMMISSIONERS AND INDIANS WITH ARMS IN READINESS.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Denver *Tribune* says that the White River Utes came into Los Pinos last Saturday, and went before the commission. A new plan of examining the witnesses has been adopted, and several are allowed to enter the Commissioners' room at once. They all wear arms, though concealed. The members of the commission and attachés all keep guns and revolvers near, that they may be used on quick notice. Great distrust prevails on both sides, though both make efforts to appear at ease and to inspire confidence on the other side. Henry Jim, the Indian who was interpreter at the White River Agency, testified on Saturday. He knew nothing of the massacre at the agency, but was at Milk River, and knew that Jack and Colorow led the attack on Thornburgh other witnesses present attempted to interrupt him and prevent him while giving his testimony, but he paid little attention to them, and told a straight story. Douglas and Jack did not come in, but are expected to do so. It is now said the party advancing from Utah, supposed to be soldiers, is composed of Mormons. Indians are coming in from all quarters to Los Pinos, from 600 to 1,000 Utes being camped within a day's ride of the agency. Some Uintah Utes are present. The hostiles present are much agitated; they gather in knots inside and outside of the buildings, and the chiefs and head men constantly address squads of braves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Schurz received the following telegram from Gen. Hatch at Los Pinos to-day: "The advance of the White River Utes are coming in. Word is sent us that there seems to be more in the Mormon influence than we at first supposed."

FIRE'S WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

DESTRUCTION OF PAPER WAREHOUSES—LOSS OVER $400,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—A fire broke out, about 11 A. M. to-day, in the large five-story building Nos. 9 and 11 Decatur-street. The flames originated in the basement of No. 9, which was occupied by A. M. Collins, Son & Co., printers' cards, and spread through a hatchway to the upper stories in a most rapid manner. The building being filled with combustible material, the flames made great progress, and the entire structure was in flames in a very few minutes. The building was five stories in height, with a front of pressed brick, except the first story, which was of iron. On Sixth-street, Nos. 18 and 20, there was a large four-story building of similar construction, connected with the back building by means of bridges on several at the stories. The buildings in Sixth-street were occupied by Messrs. Wing Brothers, paper manufacturers; John A. Haddock, printer; William Hart, lithographer, and A. M. Collins, Son & Co., printers' cards, &c. In Decatur-street, the building No. 9 was occupied by A. M. Collins, Son & Co., first floor and basement, and T. H. Catarson the upper floor, and Nos. 11 by the Wing Brothers. John A. Haddock and E. J. Gilby were on the fourth floor. The buildings and machinery were owned by Theodore Megargee. At the time the fire broke out, the employes in the two buildings were at work, but upon the alarm being given they started to get out, and, as far as could be ascertained, all succeeded in escaping with their lives, although one or two were rendered insensible by the smoke. Adjoining the burned building on Decatur-street was a five-story brick building, No. 7. The first floor was occupied by Garrett & Buchanan, tissue, manilla, and roll paper manufacturers, and the upper floors by H. Stokes & Co., Philadelphia printed wrapping-paper. This building was considerably damaged by fire, and the stock and machinery of the occupants were ruined by water.

The wind shifted a little about 11:20 A. M., and drove the flames out of the back windows of the Decatur-street building, and they leaped into the opposite windows of the Sixth-street building. It was not long before the fire shot entirely through this building, and the flames were issuing from every window and seriously threatening the property on the opposite side of Sixth-street, especially the rear portion of Wanamaker & Brown's clothing establishment. It soon became apparent that the fire was fast getting beyond the control of the firemen, and it was decided to sound a general alarm. The fire companies from all parts of the city soon came to the scene of the conflagration and went into service. This additional force assisted materially in preventing the spread of the flames around the neighborhood. At No. 16 South Sixth-street, adjoining the burning structure, R. Armstrong & Co.'s paper warehouse, a heavy iron-front building. Water was poured into it very liberally, and the stock is thoroughly ruined. Adjoining this, to the north, is the large five-story iron building of Howell & Brothers, wall-paper manufacturers, while to the south is the three and a half story brick buildings occupied by Mr. Thorngland, hair-dresser, and the old Palsied Hotel, which was well filled with water. The walls of the burning buildings soon began to fall, carrying everything with them; but by 1 o'clock, the fire, after burning stubbornly for two hours, was got under control, and was confined to the buildings in which it originated.

A portion of the roof of the back part of the Decatur-street building fell soon after 2 o'clock. There were about 12 men at work in the space between the buildings. Several of the men were caught in the ruins and were more or less injured. William Getmon, a horseman, Kennedy, and Abram Lacey, were among them. Kennedy was badly hurt. Frank Bonino had his leg broken and was injured about the head.

The building was owned by Theodore Megargee, and was valued at $160,000, and was insured for a large amount, of which the following is a partial list of the companies: Fire Association and Spring Garden, of Philadelphia, $10,000 each; United Fire, Girard, County of Philadelphia, $5,000 each.

Megargee Brothers estimate their loss on stock at $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $40,000, of which there are $5,000 each in Girard, of Philadelphia; Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia; American, Philadelphia, and People's.

A. M. Collins, Son & Co. estimate their loss at $80,000. Insured as follows: Imperial, Merchants', Newark, German-American, British America, London Assurance, Commercial Union, $5,000 each; Queen and Norwich Union, $4,000 each; Glenn's Falls, $3,500; Western Insurance Company, New-York, $3,000 each; Universal, New-York, Albany, Newark, $2,500 each; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; North German, Firemen's, New-York, $1,250 each; New-York and Boston, $1,500; Sterling, $2,000.

William Hart, lithographic printer, loses $20,000. Insurance $13,000, as follows: Mutual, Philadelphia, $3,000; Empire, New-York, German-American, Home, New-York, Buffalo American, $2,000 each, and a policy for $2,000 in another New-York company.

J. W. Johnson estimates his loss in books and other stock at $30,000, of which $40,000 is covered by insurance, as follows: American, Philadelphia, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, Pennsylvania, Mechanics' State of Pennsylvania, Lumbermen's, Fire Insurance, Philadelphia, $5,000 each.

John A. Haddock, printer, estimates his loss at $12,000, and is insured for about $6,000.

The old warehouses and stables crushed by the falling walls, and the buildings Nos. 22, 24, and 26 South Sixth-street, are owned by Jessup & Moore and Gregor & White, estate. The loss is covered by insurance, as follows: Fire Association, $4,000; Hand in Hand, Philadelphia, $11,100. The stock in store and the furniture in the hair establishment of George Thorngland were damaged to the extent of $4,000, and insured for $3,500. J. B. Paterson, printer, estimates his loss at $10,000, and insured for $4,000. E. J. Silbey & C. A. Gilday, candlesticks, lose $6,000; fully insured. The stock of Armstrong & Co. suffered from water; insured as follows: Girard, $5,000; Niagara and Shawmut, $3,000 each; Cayuga, Baltimore, Buffalo, Lycoming, Standard, Penn's, New-Jersey, Excelsior, German, Philadelphia, $3,500 each.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to prepare and forward, under proper charge, 150 recruits to Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, for assignment to the Third and Fifth Cavalry.

The Navy Department is informed that the United States steamer Monongahela was put out of commission on Nov. 21, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., the officers detached and the crew transferred.

THE ARLANDS FINED.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Charles and Warren Leland, proprietors of the Ocean Hotel, and Eugene Fay, of the Centennial House, Long Branch, who were charged with selling liquor on Sunday last Summer, and who pleaded not guilty and afterward had their cases brought to the Supreme Court on writs of certiorari, were to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs of court.

MARY STANNARD'S DEATH

TESTIMONY OF THE MURDERED GIRL'S HALF-SISTER.

PROSPECTS OF ENDING THE HAYDEN TRIAL THIS YEAR—THE DEAD GIRL'S ACTS PREVIOUS TO THE MURDER—OBJECTIONS TO TESTIMONY AS TO MISS STANNARD'S CONDITION—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 1.—The eighth week of the Hayden trial was begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Judges, jurors, lawyers, and the accused man appearing promptly in their accustomed places, all giving evidence of the refreshing effect of their Thanksgiving vacation. The court-room was crowded, as usual a large proportion of the spectators being ladies. As the presentation of the case of the prosecution draws to a close, the interest displayed by the general public in the case increases. The indications now are that the State will rest its case this week, possibly by Thursday, and as it is stated on good authority that the defense does not propose to occupy, at the most, more than two weeks, there is a fair prospect of the trial reaching its conclusion before the close of the year. The feature of to-day's proceedings was the appearance upon the witness-stand of Susan Hawley, the half-sister of the murdered girl, and the resulting controversy of the lawyers over the introduction of a portion of her testimony. Judge Harrison, of the prosecution, who was absent from court all of last week on account of illness, was in his place to-day, but was still incapacitated from taking an active part in the proceedings, and contented himself with making suggestions to his colleague, Mr. Waller.

At the opening of the proceedings, several witnesses were called, but the first to answer to his name was Francis B. Mills, of Rockland, husband of the woman who testified to hearing a human cry from the direction of the big rock on the afternoon of the homicide. Mr. Mills resides on the old Durham road, about a quarter of a mile from the Stannard house. The substance of his testimony was that on the afternoon of the murder, he was at work in his hayfield, near his house, and in full view of the road. He saw only four persons pass by that afternoon. These were his wife and little boy, Fillmore Scranton, and a young man whom he did not know. A brief cross-examination resulted in drawing from Mr. Mills the admission that while he saw only four persons pass, it might have been possible for others to pass without his seeing them.

Susan F. Hawley was the next witness called, and was questioned by Mr. Waller. Miss Hawley testified that on Sept. 3, 1878, she lived with her step-father, Charles S. Stannard, in Rockland. The other members of the family at the time were her half-sister, Mary Stannard, and the latter's little boy, Willie. Mary did not regularly live at home. For two weeks before her death she had been living with Mrs. Studley, in Guilford. She did house-work for three or four months during the Winter preceding her death at Mr. Hayden's. She did not stay at Mr. Hayden's nights, except in case it was stormy. While she worked there, Mr. Hayden was teaching school in Madison, 10 miles away. He was accustomed to come home Friday nights, returning the next day to Madison, where he preached on Sunday. Mrs. Hayden at the time was teaching school in Rockland, and was at home every night. On the Friday nights when Mr. Hayden was at home, Mary sometimes staid at his house when it was stormy, and at other times coming home. Miss Hawley was questioned concerning a certain oyster-supper given at a house near Mr. Hayden's in the latter part of March, 1878. Mary at that time was not regularly in Mr. Hayden's employ, but on the evening of the supper went to his house to care for the children. The witness could not state of her own knowledge where Mr. Hayden was that evening. The witness was then questioned as to the time of Mary's return from Mrs. Studley's and stated that she returned quite unexpectedly between 1 and 2 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon before her murder, young Mr. Studley bringing her.

"Was there anything the matter with her when she came home?" asked Mr. Waller.

"What is this for?" interrupted Mr. Watrous.

"Simply to show her physical condition," replied Mr. Waller.

Mr. Watrous objected to the question, and Mr. Waller explained to the court that his object was to show what the girl's condition was when she came home. The question at law involved was the same as that in the case of Mrs. Studley's testimony.

Mr. Watrous said he supposed the object was to show that the dead girl believed she was approaching maternity, and that this witness made an examination which tended to confirm this belief. He could not see, however, how all this would have any effect in showing what hand committed the bloody deed.

Mr. Waller replied, and the argument was continued, going over much the same ground as that in the case of Mr. Studley's testimony. The lawyers finally concluding, Judges Park and Sanford conferred, and the former announced that the former ruling in regard to Mr. Studley's testimony, in the opinion of the court, covered the present question. What Mrs. Studley did and said was admitted to show the condition of Mary Stannard, or her supposed condition. This was admitted to show a motive. As it said before, the court said now, that the condition Mary believed herself to be in must be connected with the accused man by some legitimate evidence before it could be held to show a motive.

Mr. Waller proceeded with his examination, and the witness stated that Mary told her, soon after her return, that she though she was about to become a mother. The witness examined Mary's person and found what she considered indications of pregnancy. On the Monday morning following, Mary told the witness, they being alone together at the time, that she wished she could get rid of her trouble. In the afternoon Mary further talked with the witness about the matter, and said she felt so badly that she had a mind to kill herself. Mary did not go away from the house on Sunday afternoon, but Monday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, she started to go to Mr. Hayden's, and was gone about half an hour. She started out again about 9 o'clock to go to a neighbor's on an errand, expressing her intention to stop at Mr. Hayden's on her way back.

Mr. Watrous here objected, and said that he did not understand the relevancy of this testimony, unless it was to show that an interview occurred between Mr. Hayden and the girl, but the fact that she started from home for any purpose had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. Waller answered that at present it was proposed to show that Mary started for Mr. Hayden's house, and that what she went for would be shown subsequently.

The witness said that on the second occasion of her absence, Mary was gone from the house about three-quarters of an hour. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, she again went to Mr. Hayden's house, and was gone about half an hour. The last time she left the house that Monday afternoon was between 4 and 5 o'clock, when she went to the spring for water. Tuesday morning, the day of the murder, Mary left the house about 9 o'clock to go to Mr. Hayden's, her father having said something to her about borrowing a hay-fork. She returned in about 15 or 20 minutes. Between 9 and 10 o'clock she went down to the store by Mr. Hayden's house and returned in about half an hour bringing two of the Hayden children with her. The witness at this time had known Mr. Hayden about a year and a half and had seen him at her house two or three times during the Summer of 1878. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day of Mary's death Mr. Hayden drove up to the witness's house in his carriage. At the time Mr. Stannard, Benjamin Stevens, Mary and her little boy, the two Hayden children, and the witness were at the house. When the witness heard Mr. Hayden drive up, she was in the kitchen and Mary was in the front room, the windows of which looked out upon the road. Mary was near a window, and had she looked out could have seen Mr. Hayden. The children cried out to their father, and this was what first attracted the witness's attention to him. A moment after Mr. Hayden came into the kitchen and asked for a drink of water, which Mr. Stannard procured for him. After Mr. Hayden went out, Mary went to the pantry, took a tin pail and started out of the house, saying she was going to the spring for fresh water. The witness saw her going toward the spring and at the same time saw Mr. Hayden drive in the same direction with his children. Mary returned in about 10 minutes, and the witness then had some conversation with her.

"Did she tell you where she was going, and what she was going to do in the afternoon?" asked Mr. Waller.

Mr. Watrous objected to this question as leading, and Mr. Waller substituted: "Was that the last time Mary came back to the house before she was killed?"

The witness answered in the affirmative, and said that Mary came back from the Spring about 11:30 o'clock. Soon after they had dinner, Mr. Stannard, Benjamin Stevens, Mary, Willie, and the witness sitting down at the table. The dinner consisted of fried eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter, and tea. Mary ate only a mouthful.

"Now, Susan," said Mr. Waller, "did Mary tell you where she was going, what she was going *for*, whom she expected to meet, and whether she expected to receive from the person she expected to meet any 'quick' medicine to help her out of her trouble?"

To this Mr. Watrous objected, and Mr. Waller substituted the following: "If Mary took anything before she went away, what was it and where did she get it from?"

"She got a towel out of the bureau drawer in the front room," answered the witness. "I saw the towel."

"Did she say what she wanted the towel for?"

This question being objected to, it was temporarily withdrawn. The witness, in answer to other questions, said Mary left the house a few minutes after 1 o'clock. Benjamin Stevens left the house about an hour after, and said he was going home; Mr. Stannard went out soon after Mary, and returned for a few minutes after Mr. Stevens had gone. Mrs. Mills came to the house about 2 o'clock, and staid perhaps an hour. Mr. Stannard came in between 3 and 4 o'clock, and, as it was rainy, started out to look for Mary, taking the path into the woods. He returned in about 15 minutes without her, and started out later in the afternoon in the same direction. The witness first heard of Mary's death between 4 and 5 o'clock, from Mrs. Mills.

Mr. Waller, having instructed the witness not to answer the question, asked: "When the Coroner's inquest was held, did you tell the jury of the different statements that your sister Mary made to you on either the Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday before her death?"

"This question, as expected, was objected to, and Mr. Waller then asked: "Did you tell Mrs. Mills before you knew Mary was dead of the statements that your sister had made to you as to where she was going, &c.?"

This question was also objected to, and the court, at 5:50 P. M., adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow, when the admissibility of the questions objected to will be argued.

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD INQUIRY.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH ON THE STAND—A PREVIOUS WITNESS'S QUESTIONABLE RECORD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1.—Before the Senate sub-committee in the Spofford-Kellogg case to-day, O. M. Tennison testified regarding the election in the Seventh Ward, in 1876, that names were erased from the books with a pencil and ballots of persons entitled to vote refused. The witness, from his knowledge of the reputations of W. J. Moore and Jeremiah Blackstone, would not believe them on oath.

Charles J. Boatner testified concerning the meeting of the caucus committee at Seymour's office. Blackstone there, in the presence of others, told the witness that he and several other members were paid by Louis J. Soner to vote for Kellogg; the members gave due-bills for the amounts in order to make them appear as loans in case of discovery; the witness saw Blackstone sign the affidavit, and thought he understood it; he stated to Blackstone that his party was prepared to pay nothing but the expenses of detectives in search of witnesses.

J. C. Nichols, who is referred to in Blackstone's affidavit as having received $100 for using his influence for Kellogg, testified that that statement was untrue.

James Cooper, Assistant Door-keeper of the Packard House, testified that Milton Jones did not leave the house during the balloting for United States Senator; the statements made by others that James left the house were untrue.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth testified that he had been in both the Packard and Nicholls Legislatures at the time of Kellogg's election. There were rumors of bribery, but the witness knew of no one who had been bribed, or who had acknowledged to having received anything for his vote. Pinchback was running against Kellogg, while the witness was the "dark horse." In the caucus, Kellogg received a large majority of the votes. The witness and his friends had resolved to prevent Kellogg's election by revolutionary means, such as breaking a quorum, but, being unable to carry out the plan, it was abandoned. On the day of the election the witness voted for Kellogg, and made a speech advising his friends to do so. Mr. Warmoth said he had voted for both Kellogg and Spofford so as to be sure he was right.

C. D. Boudreau and Louis Marcel testified that they knew George A. J. Sweazie; that he bore a good reputation, and that they would believe him under oath.

Edward J. Ewart testified that he knew Jeremiah Blackstone, and produced what purported to be Blackstone's original affidavit, referred to by Seymour. The paper recites that the deponent received $1,000 from Kellogg to secure the election of Republicans to the Legislature in the Seventh Ward, with the understanding that they should vote for Kellogg; after the election, the deponent obtained $1,100 more, to be used to secure Kellogg's election. The witness said he loaned Blackstone $50, and Blackstone gave him the affidavit; the witness thought he could make money out of it, but did not know exactly how; Blackstone acknowledged to the witness that he signed the affidavit; the paper had twice been out of the witness's possession for a week at a time.

D. S. Gaston, the Special Police officer who was employed to work up evidence against Kellogg, got no pay; he worked because he wanted to get Kellogg out of the Senate. Wilson told him he got $500 from L. J

greatly by this most unnatural system. It will be remembered that in those old days before the war, which are so much regretted by some of the Southern business men, every extensive planter for hundreds of miles up the Mississippi had his factor or commission merchant in New-Orleans. To this factor he consigned all the sugar or cotton which he had produced, in return receiving supplies for himself, his family, and his negro slaves, and, after the deduction of many commissions, all of which went to enrich "the city on the crescent," whatever money there was left. Buying and selling of all kinds for all the country round was done by these New-Orleans middlemen. From a spool of thread to a plow or a plank, everything was supplied to the planters through the factors. Supplies were never bought in any other place, or in any other way. New-Orleans was the great commission depot for the whole Gulf country this side Mobile, and for nearly all the South-west. It was also the social centre, and he was a poor planter, indeed, who could not pass a month here during each year, and who, during his stay, did not spend at least a bale of cotton a day. So the city flourished, fortunes were made right and left, trade was always brisk and growing, and all the business people prospered.

Now all this is changed. New conditions of labor, the growth of new and great cities in the South-west and West, together with the establishment of new and improved channels of intercourse, have robbed New-Orleans of the great commission trade which was its chief support. Buying directly from St. Louis, Shreveport, and other smaller places, the planters and others who need supplies, demand and receive direct shipments. New-Orleans no longer receives toll from the Red, White, and Arkansas River counties. With slavery, to a very great extent, died also the factorage system. The black man being free, must now care for themselves, find their own supplies; and where there were tens of thousands of great buyers who dealt in princely fashion with New-Orleans, there are now hundreds of thousands of small buyers who get their supplies in small quantities. To meet their demands, small country stores, before the war comparatively unknown, have been established all over the Southern country, and so trade has been taken from the city. Railway lines have diverted cotton shipments and sent much of the sugar crop directly to St. Louis and the West; coarse cotton goods are now procured by rail directly from the mills of Georgia, and on every hand natural causes have conspired to take from New-Orleans the trade which once was before the war. The old levee is busy to-day, but the activity which now prevails is not to be compared to that of 20 years ago. It is not possible to disguise this fact or the further one that the trade which has been lost as described, will never come back again. If there is no use crying after spilled milk, the merchants of the city certainly cannot hope to improve their condition by mourning over the days that are gone. The falling-off in trade which is complained of here, it may be repeated, is not attributable to political, but to natural causes. The prosperity of the city, if it is to be increased at all, must be increased by natural means and not by politicians. The trade of Texas and the South American ports should come here rather than to any other American city. That it does not do so almost exclusively is due to lack of energy and public spirit on the part of the New-Orleans capitalists and business men. They cannot expect that by folding their hands and calling upon the Government for aid prosperity can be brought to their city. If they would compete with other American ports, they must be united by a common purpose. They must stop talking politics, stop begging for Federal subsidies, and go to work.

H. C.

THE MONTHLY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

A DECREASE IN THE DEBT OF NEARLY $800,000—WORK AT THE MINTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, issued to-day:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$278,631,350 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	508,440,350 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,934,200 00
Refunding certificates	2,611,780 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,786,917,650 00
Interest	20,026,116 20
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$18,347,595 26
Interest	1,074,622 70
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,742,371 00
Certificates of deposit	14,100,000 00
Fractional currency	15,704,343 79
Gold and silver certificates	20,447,110 00
Principal	$396,993,829 79
Unclaimed Pacific Railway interest	7,597 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,202,159,074 05
Interest	21,108,335 93
Total	$2,223,267,410 98
Total cash in the Treasury	207,217,688 15
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1879	$2,016,049,722 83
Nov. 1, 1879	2,016,848,545 96
Decrease of debt since Nov. 1, 1879	799,823 13
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1879	11,157,533 54
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$3,140,357 99
Debt on which interest has ceased	18,347,595 26
Interest thereon	1,074,622 70
Gold and silver certificates	20,447,110 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	14,100,000 00
Cash balance available Dec. 1, 1879	150,208,002 20
Total	$207,217,688 15
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$207,217,688 15
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the United States	43,712,450 58
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	13,520,246 44
Balance of interest paid by the United States	30,193,204 14

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mints during November:

	Number of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	89,135	$1,782,700
Eagles	122,510	1,225,100
Half-eagles	180,264	901,320
Three dollars	10	30
Quarter-eagles	10	25
Dollars	10	10
Standard silver dollars	2,490,000	2,490,000
Five cents	400	20
Three cents	400	12
One cent	3,120,400	31,204
Grand total	6,012,139	$6,429,421
Total gold	391,939	3,909,185
Total silver and nickel	5,620,200	2,520,236

A CHILD'S FALL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Sunday afternoon the little child of James Madison, of Guttenburg, N. J., eluded the vigilance of his parents, and walked to the brow of the Palisades, which rise almost perpendicularly, to a great height, near his home. He lost his balance, and fell headlong over the precipice. The child's downward progress was stayed for an instant by a clump of bushes a few feet below, then the body, bounding from one projection to another in the face of the hill and turning over and over in midair, renewed its descent. Twenty feet above the ground the clothing caught in the branches of a tree, and the child was for a second suspended in the air, but all instead of the limb broke, and he fell to the ground. The frightful fall was witnessed by a number of persons. The child was unconscious when picked up, but recovered his senses soon after reaching home. Physicians, who were summoned, examined him and discovered that his left leg and one of his ribs had been broken, and that, beyond these, he had escaped unhurt.

A BOY CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

Eugene Leonhardt, a boy 9 years of age, of No. 267 First-avenue, who was arrested on Sunday, charged with having caused the death of a playmate named Solomon Cohn, aged 7 years, of No. 251 First-avenue, by pushing him down a flight of steps into the cellar of No. 267, was arraigned before Coroner Croker yesterday. The boy said that on the 15th inst. he and the lad Cohn were scuffling in the yard of his home for a slipper which Cohn had dropped, and during the scuffle Cohn had accidentally fallen down the steps into the cellar, thus receiving the injuries which resulted fatally. The Coroner remanded the boy into the custody of his father, who promised to produce him at the inquest which will be held during the week.

IMPROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Coroner Woltman, yesterday, received from Dr. William L. Shine, of No. 17 State-street, a death certificate of Emily Insley, aged 3 years, who died on board the canal-boat Montilieu, lying at Pier No. 6 East River. The cause of death, as given on the certificate, was scarlet fever, and Dr. Shine added that "I consider that death was caused by improper treatment given by an itinerant quack, who treated the child for worm-fever. He gave it around the canal-boats. The child died from malpractice, and an investigation is requested." The case will be investigated by the Coroner, who has directed his deputy, Dr. Chatham, to make an autopsy of the remains of the child.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS.

MORE THAN HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WANTED FOR THE PAYMENT OF MARSHALS—THE WORK OF THE FEDERAL COURTS—AN INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the Attorney-General was submitted to Congress to-day. It shows the business transacted by his department, the statistics of crime under the Laws of the United States, the appropriations controlled by the Attorney-General, and various other matters of interest in the jurisdiction of the department. In regard to the deficiency in the appropriation for United States Marshals, the Attorney-General says: "The last session of the present Congress having adjourned without making appropriation for these officers and their deputies for the current year, much anxiety was felt lest the ordinary business of the courts, as it affects private parties, and especially as regards the interest of the United States, would be seriously damaged. It was my view that these officers might properly proceed in the regular performance of the duties required of them by law, in the anticipation of a suitable appropriation by Congress, which should compensate them for the services actually rendered, and those expenses necessarily incidental to the discharge of their offices. This was made public in the form of advice to the Marshals throughout the United States, and as the result, the Attorney-General says: "Those officers have faithfully performed all the duties required of them by law, and advanced from their own means the expenses which have been necessary to their performance. Although in one or two instances, on account of the expenses to be incurred, Marshals have been compelled to postpone the service of process, yet no important practical difficulty has been found in the enforcement of the process of the United States or the conduct of the business of the courts by reason of this deficiency. This is due to the zeal and fidelity of these officers, who have thus stepped to the front, their duties faithfully, notwithstanding the embarrassment under which they labored. I consider their conduct in all respects worthy of the highest commendation, and I earnestly urge upon Congress that the appropriation necessary to compensate them for their services be made with all attainable expedition. The sum which I shall therefore best estimated for this purpose and submitted is $600,000, which now constitutes a deficiency in the current appropriation."

Under the head of "Protection to Civil Officers," the Attorney-General says: "Additional legislation is needed to protect the executive civil officers of the Government in the performance of their duties, and also against outrages which are committed upon them because they have faithfully performed them. The punishment now attached to the resistance of the process of the United States courts is not commensurate with many offenses which have been committed upon and against these officers. United States courts should be clothed with proper power over such offenses, in order, at least, to punish those who murder their officers while discharging their duties, or because they have discharged them. This is a matter of vital to the due execution of the process of the United States should not be left alone to the administration of justice in the State courts."

Referring to the Election laws, the Attorney-General says: "It has been my effort resolutely and fairly to execute all the laws of the United States providing for the purity of elections, in the same way that other laws are executed, and to bring to justice those who have violated them. Some addition to the expenses of the department has been made by the prosecution of offenses committed against these laws by various forms of intimidation and fraud, the more prominent of which latter are known to the offense familiarly known as ballot-box stuffing. While convictions have not been obtained in as many cases as could have been desired, I have known of none which were commenced without proper and sufficient evidence to justify them. The number of convictions obtained, however, authorizes the belief that a more healthy sentiment is developing in the communities of this character. That they strike at the very foundation of Republican government cannot be disputed."

A large portion of the report is devoted to the United States courts, and an epitome is given of their operations during the year. Notwithstanding the act of Congress of Feb. 16, 1875, increasing to $5,000 the disputed value required to authorize an appeal to the Supreme Court, the number of writs of error and each term has been very large. Upon the dockets of the current term 10 original and 1,080 appellate cases had been entered up to Nov. 20, and in 105 of these the Attorney-General was required to enter his appearance. Thus it appears that about one-fifth of all the causes are those in which the Government is interested. The necessity of making some additional provision for the transaction of the business in the Federal courts is urged, and the Attorney-General calls the attention of Congress to the recommendations contained in his report of last year, suggesting the appointment of an additional Judge in each circuit, by which means an intermediate appellate court could be formed in each circuit, consisting of two Circuit Judges and the Circuit Justice. An appellate court of such a character could be safely invested with a very large jurisdiction, and would relieve the Supreme Court and those circuits now oppressed with business, besides giving to all parties opportunity for speedy trial. A detailed statement is given of the disposition of the causes on the docket of the October term, 1878, and of those that have been heard during the present term. The most important decision announced at the last (October, 1878,) term was that sustaining the constitutionality of the act approved May 7, 1878, and familiarly known as the "Thurman law," requiring the creation by the Pacific Railroads of a sinking fund to provide means for the payment at maturity of their indebtedness to the United States. This decision renders the case familiarly known as the "Credit Mobilier" case, instituted against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, less important to the United States than it would otherwise have been. The relations of the United States to the Pacific railroads have been prolific of discussion and litigation, and it is hoped and believed that the chief grounds of dispute have been settled by this decision upon the Thurman law. The Attorney-General says: "This decision has been acquiesced in by the railroads, and, as a consequence, large sums of money have in some instances already been paid into the United States Treasury."

The attention of Congress is called to the recent decision in what are known as the "trade-mark cases," and also to the questions involved in several cases now pending, and soon to be brought to the consideration of the court. Three cases are cited, involving the discussion of the judicial construction to be given to the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution. Among the cases to be hereafter presented to the court are several involving the constitutionality of the Civil Rights act, so called, and approved March 1, 1875. These cases depend upon the validity of those provisions of the act assuring to all persons equal accommodations in inns and theatres. The disputed title to the Arlington estate was decided adversely to the Government in the court below. The case is now pending, by appeal, in the Supreme Court on appeal, and the Attorney-General expresses the opinion that the judgment must be reversed and the case dismissed, upon the authority of a recent decision.

The appropriation by Congress for the expenses of the United States courts during the last fiscal year was $1,300,000. The amounts already paid out and the accounts presented and payable from this appropriation will make necessary a deficiency appropriation of $370,000 on account of the judicial expenses for the fiscal year 1879. The estimate for the fiscal year 1880 is $2,250,000.

An exhibit of the work of the Court of Claims shows that 96 cases were tried, in which the amount claimed was $4,662,332 24. Of these, 47 were decided for the defendant, and 42 for the claimants. In the latter cases the amount claimed was $1,254,043 13, and the amount of the judgments rendered was $389,553 22. The amount recovered by the United States on counter-claims was $611,697 72. The whole number of suits dismissed since the last report is 40, on which the aggregate amount claimed was $13,734,635 56.

Among the more important recommendations in the report are the following: That the United States District Attorneys should be paid by salaries alone, and not, as at present, chiefly by fees; that Assistant United States Attorneys should be provided for in certain districts and their salaries fixed; that the number of United States Commissioners—now aggregating 2,000—is too great, and as the expenses incident to their duties are continually increasing, Congress should fix the maximum number in a district, and if authority was given the Judge of the district to disallow fees in cases where warrants were unreasonably issued, much might be done to limit expenses. The report concludes with a reference to the courts in Utah, in which the Attorney-General says: "For the last four years appropriations have been made for the expenses of the Territorial courts in Utah. This Territory persistently declines to make the appropriations which all other Territories of the United States make, and properly should make, for these courts. It will be for Congress to consider whether some system cannot be adopted by which the Territory will be compelled to meet an expenditure which the legislation of Congress has treated as a proper charge upon it. It would be obviously impossible in the meantime to permit the proper administration of Territorial justice to fail."

THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS REVENUE STATISTICS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mr. A. E. Tingle, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, in his annual report to the Secretary, states that the value of seizures reported during the year amounted to $87,463 04; amount recovered by suit or compromise, $43,856 59; increased duties and penalties collected on advanced invoices and changes of classification, $317,240 39; reduction in expenses recommended, $147,230 75; savings during the year by reason of reduction made by department in rates of drawbacks, $550,025 44. He says: "The reports of the annual examinations of the accounts of Collectors of Customs, and inspection of the methods of transacting business in the districts, show marked improvements as to efficiency and economy of administration, and in the observance of the regulations." The total expenses of collecting the Customs revenue during the year as shown by tabulated statements were $6,484,-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MISSOURI.

VIEWS OF A STALWART REPUBLICAN—A GRAND FIELD FOR REPUBLICAN EMIGRANTS TO OCCUPY—THE ELEMENTS AND CAPACITIES OF A NATION IN A STATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with considerable interest, and a good deal of indignation, a communication published in this morning's TIMES, dated at St. Louis, and headed "Ways of Life in the West," which relates several melancholy instances of the exhibition of natural depravity inherent in various members of the human family residing in Missouri, and which conveys, perhaps unintentionally, the impression that Missouri is simply a sort of human butcher-shop, where the lives of men, women, and children are held subject to the unrestrained passions of their neighbors and commissions—controlled by no laws, and held to no accountability for their acts of blood and violence.

Will you permit me, as a Republican, (of the "stalwart" type, if you please,) a resident of the State of Missouri for 40 years, intimately acquainted with her people and her institutions, past as well as present, to express through the columns of the widely-read and as widely influential TIMES, my views of Missouri as a State worthy the respect and high consideration of the people of the East and North, especially of those who may be considering the propriety of removal to a Western home.

I will not attempt to deny that Missouri is suffering on account of her sin of slavery, (a sin, by the way, for which the North is almost as much responsible as the South.) The iniquity of the fathers is, indeed, visited upon the children. While the upas tree has been cut down and cast into the fire, the atmosphere has not wholly lost its villainous impregnation. The teaching of treason, rebellion, and secession by Claiborn F. Jackson and his followers have not lost their full force and effect, even after the lapse of 15 years. Too many of the rising generation have been taught to regard "Union men" with abhorrence, to look upon all "Northern and Eastern people as "Yankees," in the opprobrious sense of that word, which to most "Southern" people is but an expression of the sum of all villanies. Nor did the relegation of Missouri into the hands of the Democracy, in 1870, by the defection of B. Gratz Brown, whose ambition for notoriety overcame his patriotism, tend to elevate the State in country, exert a beneficial influence upon that State, either politically or otherwise. Under the Republican administrations of Thomas C. Fletcher and Joseph W. McClurg, from 1865 to 1870, Missouri was rapidly securing a heavy immigration, of most desirable classes, from the Eastern, Middle, and Northern States. This immigration was largely Republican, and drifted heavily into the south-western, north-western, and central parts of the State south of the Missouri River. The population of the cities of Springfield, Sedalia, and Carthage, besides many of lesser note, either wholly sprung into existence or were imbued with a new and enthusiastic life from the fresh blood of the free States. But when Republican rule ceased in Missouri, Republican immigration came to an end; for the people of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and the great North-west, while they may tolerate sporadic Democratic administrations at home, under the control and subject to the will of their own ballots, seem to have little confidence in the Democracy that rules the South—either in its good faith, its good intentions, its honest purposes to protect its citizens, or to encourage and foster new enterprises. Republican men by those whose political antecedents and sympathies differ from the party in power.

The result, in Missouri, of its reversion to Democracy, has been an almost total cessation of desirable immigration, a depreciation in the value of its real estate far below its intrinsic value, and a relapse into that state of commercial apathy and moral indifference which is too characteristic of the late slave States generally.

So far I have candidly presented the dark side of the picture. I cannot honestly say that Missouri has been, or is even yet, in all respects, a paradise. I am willing to admit the existence, in times past, of great political frauds, of unduly inflamed feeling, and of considerable opposition to newcomers, who might be of different political convictions from the ruling party. I concede that it has been the rendezvous of the James and Younger gang of cutthroats, whose deeds and names have disgraced even the calendars of Western crime. I do not deny that murders have been committed at various times and in various localities throughout the State, and this possibly, once in a while, has grew out of political differences—though of late years very rarely. Turning the subject over, and contemplating its reverse side, I beg to call your attention to the following facts:

Missouri never was, properly speaking, one of the "Southern States." Its geographical position, bounded upon the east by Illinois, upon the north by Iowa, upon the west by Kansas, has always identified it by location with the free States of the West. It had nothing in common, either in climate, position, or agricultural interests with the South. It is neither a cotton nor a sugar raising State, and its latitudinal limits, being 41° upon the north and about 37° upon the south, rendered it uncongenial to the institution of slavery, which was primarily forced upon its people as a political expedient of the South to maintain its power in Congress. The slaves of Missouri never exceeded 10 per cent. of the whole population, and even before the rebellion there were many counties in the State where slavery was but nominal. While Missouri to-day has a population of not less than 2,500,000 her slaveless people will not exceed 200,000, of whom not over 30,000 are voters. These facts show that slavery should never have identified Missouri with the South, and that she should not now be classed among the Southern States. Missouri belongs preeminently to the great, free West. Her immense fields of corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay; her fruit-bearing territory, the finest of the nation; her grand prairies, rich in every creative element of wealth; her forests of oak and pine and hickory and walnut; her colossal rivers with their countless tributaries; and last, but by no means least, her mountains of iron, enough to supply the world's wants for ages, should all other resources fail; her bowels full of lead, and coal and inexhaustible mineral wealth of all descriptions, all these proclaim Missouri as allied most closely and indissolubly with the great free States of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas—from whom in political character as in commercial relations she should never have been, and should never be, disconnected.

In agricultural resources, say what you please of Kansas, you can say more of Missouri. Her agricultural reports show that the average production per acre of all the great staples of the West is larger in Missouri than in either Illinois or Kansas—and that, too, with acknowledged inferior cultivation in the State first named. The quality of Missouri wheat is known to be as good as the finest fields of the world elsewhere can produce. Her prairies groan with 60, 80, and 100 bushels of corn to the acre—when the plowshare and the farmer do their whole duty.

I say it with modesty, that considering climate, markets, variety of soils, quality and acreage of productions, diversity of crops, and her timbered and mineral resources, no State in the Union can compare with Missouri. She has all the elements of wealth, prosperity, and greatness. It is to maintain a population of 20,000,000 people, whose exports will far exceed their imports.

Politically, Missouri is not in as good hands as if under Republican rule. By this I do not mean that disorder prevails, that human life is not ordinarily safe, that the laws are not fairly enforced, that society is in any degree chaotic. In no State of the West are communities more generally at peace than in Missouri. Human life is fully as well protected against human violence as in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. Indeed, I venture to say that twice the number of murders and robberies and outrages occur in the 2,500,000 population living within a radius of 50 miles around New-York City that take place in a given time within the limits of Missouri, because a consolidated population affords unusual opportunities for crimes of this character. Nor is justice any swifter of foot or more likely to overtake the murderer and the assassin in New-York than in the State named.

The Governor of Missouri, John S. Phelps, is a native of Connecticut. He was a pronounced Union man during the rebellion, and a trusted friend and adviser of President Lincoln. He is in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the laws for the punishment and suppression of crime. Under his administration life and property are as safe in Missouri as in Massachusetts.

Your St. Louis correspondent has reported individual cases of murder, and leaves the impression that crime stalks unbuisanbly and unrebuked through the length and breadth of the State. No grosser injustice could be done, nor a more untruthful inference led to than this. Isolated cases of murder can be found in every city and State of the Union, whose characterization may be as villainous as those of the cases given by your Western correspondent; but they by no means implicate the cities or States at large in which they occur; and it would be an outrage to fasten upon a whole people the stigma attaching properly to a single individual.

Missouri, as a free speech, a free and undisturbed political rights are enjoyed in Missouri as certainly, as widely, and as emphatically as in New-York. There has been no "ball-dosing," or "night-riding," or tissue-balloting, or other species of fraud and intimidation such as has prevailed at the South. At the election of 1876 more Republican votes were cast for Hayes in Missouri than in Massachusetts. The negro vote is solidly Republican, but many counties are thoroughly Republican where the colored vote is trivial. The Republican element is steadily increasing, and is thoroughly respected by the Democracy. Free schools, patronized largely now by Democrats themselves, have taken deep root, and are growing in usefulness and popularity. Churches of all denominations are abundant in every community. Railroads permeate every section, and run through almost every county in North Missouri, and into a majority of those south of the Missouri River. The bonds of the State are eagerly sought for in Wall-street at 106. The great markets of the West—Chicago and St. Louis—are close at hand. New-York City is but 40 hours from St. Louis or Hannibal, by palace car and sleeper. Jay Gould and Vanderbilt's great transcontinental route from New-York to San Francisco, runs through the heart of Missouri in two places—from St. Louis to Kansas City and Omaha, and from Hannibal to St. Joseph and Atchison.

Along the lines of these magnificent railways lie the finest lands of the West, seeking for Republican immigrants—ready to laugh at the sight of their hoes, without waiting to be tickled. These lands, constituting markets and all other facilities, are cheaper than the cheapest of Kansas or Nebraska. The best of unimproved lands along the lines of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railways can be purchased at from $5 to $10 per acre—many of them upon long time, at a low rate of interest. Improved farms are offered at all prices, from $7 to $30 per acre. There never was so good a time as now for the Republicans of the old free States to enter into and take possession of this goodly promised land. Let them go singly or in colonies, and they will be welcomed with open and hospitable arms by even the Democrats of Missouri, who are rapidly coming to the conclusion that material prosperity can come to them only from the North, and that, after all, that is what they need more than political domination. Give Missouri 30,000 intelligent, enterprising, wide-awake Republicans, and in two years after their attaining the qualifications of voters, such will be the moral influence of their presence, the 50,000 Bourbon Democratic majority will have melted into nothingness.

This is a field worth striving to occupy and hold. As a Republican State Missouri would make surprising strides in wealth and population. It is a field which can be entered with entire personal safety, without the abandonment of one jot of political rights, either in thought, word, or deed. And is a land, like the King's daughter, "all glorious within." Only man is vile, (politically,) and even he shows symptoms of decided dissatisfaction with his present political condition.

J. R. W.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

"CAPTAIN-GENERAL" GRANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer has waited in expectation of your sounding the tocsin of alarm at the suggestion made, doubtless, by the fatuitious enemies of the Union, as well as of the honored name which they have presumed to connect with an office unknown to our history. Such an office is totally uncalled for by any position in which our national affairs now are, or are likely to be, placed by the designs of the men who, raised to power by the thoughtless permission of the people, have so clearly shown their hand that the same power which elevated them has manifested its determination to depress them to their proper level.

The promoters of this design have evidently intended to withdraw Grant from the sanctuary for the Presidency, and pay an equivocal compliment to his patriotism and sagacity in, supposing that he would be willing to accept so ignoble, because useless, a position as that indicated at the head of this letter. Had the Democratic Party, in connection with the "solid South," been allowed to proceed in its nefarious designs, there might be reason in proposing such a measure as that which is to-day before us.

No one appreciates more highly than the writer the services rendered by Grant to the country, or would be more willing that a pension of $25,000 per annum for life should be granted to him. But the expectancies acquired by him during his past tenure of office, and the observations he has had the opportunity of making, render him, beyond all other men, (who have any chance of being elected,) the fittest candidate for the high office which he has already filled for two terms, and to which he would doubtless be elected a third time, if the interval of four years elapsed since his occupancy of the Presidential chair obviates any reasonable objection that could be made to a third term.

VINDICATOR.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1879.

A SCHOOL FOR MARKSMANSHIP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Meeting Capt. A. H. Bogardus to-day, I entered into conversation with him concerning the projects he had in hand, when, among other things, he said that parties had been urging him to open a shooting-school in this City, where young men, nearly all of whom are lovers of the gun and field sports in Summer, could, under his tuition, be taught practically how to become skillful marksmen at flying objects. In reply to my inquiry whether it was probable he would establish this school, he said it depended upon the young men themselves; that if he was assured of having one or more classes, consisting of about 25 each, which would justify him in remaining here and devoting his time to it, he would open the school and perhaps establish it permanently here.

We have dancing-schools, fencing-schools, boxing-schools, and various other places where physical instruction can be obtained, but we have no "school for marksmanship," where a man can be taught to handle, load, and fire a gun with skill and safety, under a thoroughly competent instructor, whose own skill will illustrate the perfection to which one can attain, and who can and will superintend the practice of the amateur, and teach him how to go in the field and enjoy his vacations as a true sportsman would. If the Captain could be induced to open such a school in this City, we have no doubt hundreds of young men would there find a place to pass their time in healthy enjoyment, in lieu of spending both time and money, as many of them now do, in dissipation and vicious practices. Now is a good time for the young men to come forward and make known their views, as the Captain is here, and, I have every reason to believe, would not hesitate to respond at once, if assured of proper encouragement.

E. G. H.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic States; it is lowest in Western Iowa and the North Pacific coast region. Numerous light rains have been reported from the Pacific coast to Idaho and Utah, and snow from Montana to the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin. Cold, northerly winds are now prevailing from Montana and Northern Nebraska to Northern Michigan, and warmer, southerly winds thence to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, except north-easterly winds in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The rivers have continued slowly rising at Pittsburg, Louisville, and Chattanooga, and falling at Augusta and Omaha.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, lower pressure, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, lower pressure, southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio and Mid-Mississippi Valleys, rising pressure, warmer southerly winds, veering to westerly, or in the western portion to colder northerly, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in the latter by local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, preceded in the former by falling, barometer, decidedly colder, northerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, generally turning to snow.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, cloudy weather, with rain and snow, followed by rising barometer and decidedly colder northerly winds.

For the lower lake region, falling, preceded in eastern portion by rising, barometer, variable winds, shifting to south-westerly, colder, cloudy weather, followed by rain and snow, and over the western portion, on Tuesday night, by rising barometer and decidedly colder northerly winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly succeeded in the eastern portion by lower temperature.

For New-England, higher pressure, variable winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the northern portions light snows or rain.

For the canal regions of the Middle States, the temperature will probably remain about freezing Tuesday night, except possibly in Northern New-York.

For the Pacific coast regions, clear or clearing weather, preceded by light rains from Northern California northward.

The Lower Ohio River will continue slowly rising.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 2, Mackinaw, Alpena, Section 4, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
3 A. M.	38°	25°	3:30 P. M.	44°	44°
6 A. M.	37°	26°	6 P. M.	43°	42°
9 A. M.	39°	28°	9 P. M.	43°	39°
12 M.	43°	36°	12 P. M.	43°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....35½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....41°

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The brig Adelie McLoon, Capt. Stone, from Baltimore, Oct. 26, for Aspinwall, has been lost at the latter port.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The schooner N. H. Phillips, Capt. William McDonald, which sailed from Gloucester for Grand Menan, Oct. 1, has not been heard from, and is supposed to be lost, with 13 men, all of this port. The vessel was owned in Gloucester, and was valued at $3,300; insured. This makes a loss of 250 men this year. Great anxiety is also felt for the schooners Andrew Leighton and Harvey C. Mackey, which are much overdue.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The French brig Confiance, and the French barks Amelie and Venezolana, all before reported at Bordeaux last week, from New-York, were all badly strained on the passage, and are leaking.

The British bark Kings County, before reported as Rouen Nov. 18, from New-York, has been damaged in collision.

SEEKING DEATH BY SUICIDE.

SUFFOLK, Va., Dec. 1.—Miss Virginia Rawls left her father's house at 11 o'clock on the night of Nov. 23, since which time search has been made for her. To-day her body was found in the Nansemond River, near where she is supposed to have jumped into the water. She was the daughter of Francis H. Rawls, formerly Town Sergeant.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 1.—Minnie, wife of George Herzog, a restaurant-keeper in Pine-street, took 30 grains of morphine this morning, and lingered until 10:30 to-night, when she died in great agony. She had been married two months, and suspected her husband of infidelity.

BOAT-RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—William Spencer, of Chelsea, who rowed bow oar in the London crew at the Centennial regattas in the United States, defeated George Tarryer, of Bermondsey, in the scullers' race for £100 a side, over the Thames championship course, to-day, by three lengths in 26:26.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE CANADIAN NORTH SHORE—INSPECTING BALTIMORE TERMINAL FACILITIES.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—Owing to the late change of the Government, the transfer of the eastern section of the North Shore Railway will not take place to-day, but some time during the month.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 1.—Several prominent State and corporation officers of Massachusetts arrived in this city last night and are to-day inspecting the terminal railroad facilities, shipping wharves, and elevators at Canton and Locust Point, of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, with a view to future terminal shipping facilities at Boston. The party consists of Gov. Thomas Talbot, John S. Brayton, a member of the Governor's Council; A. Mason, W. F. Phillips and F. A. Hyde, Harbor and Land Commissioners; H. Hosford, General Manager of the Boston and Lowell Railroad; ex-Gov. A. D. Briggs, Edward W. Kinsley, Railroad Commissioners; L. L. Ames, of the Boston, Clinton Tunnel and Western, and the Union Pacific Railroads, and G. Clinton Gardner, General Manager of the Massachusetts State Road. Ex-Gov. Briggs stated that the visit was one of business. They wanted to see the railroad and terminal facilities of Baltimore for themselves, to find out what the port has that Boston has not. The party was taken charge of by well-known railroad and business men of this city. It will return to Philadelphia this afternoon. On Saturday last Albert Pell and C. S. Read, members of the British Parliament and a commission to inquire into and report on the agricultural resources of the United States and Canada, inspected the same points and the new large dry-dock now being constructed at Locust Point, adjoining Fort McHenry.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 1.—Jay Gould and party returned to this city to-day. Mr. Gould was shown the dispatch sent from St. Joseph on Saturday night, and said its statements were unauthorized. He further stated that the Central Branch Road would be extended to form a connection with the Kansas Pacific at an early day; that the St. Joseph and Denver Road would be extended to Atchison from a point near Troy Junction; that a line would be built from Blue Rapids or Waterville to Marysville, and that the Central Branch Road, from this city to Waterville, would be relaid with steel rails in order to provide for largely-increased traffic over it. These changes will give this city outlets it never before had, over both the St. Joseph and Denver and Kansas Pacific Roads. The new road from Grand Island on the Union Pacific, by way of Atchison and St. Louis, will be the shortest and most direct line the West affords between the Pacific coast and Missouri, and the extension of the Central Branch to a connection with the Kansas Pacific near the west line of the State will make the shortest and most direct route from Denver to the Missouri River. Mr. Gould indicated that all the necessary changes over his Kansas and Colorado roads and the Union Pacific, for St. Louis and eastward, will centre at this city. He stated that Atchison should be afforded, either for east or west bound freight, over both the Kansas Pacific and St. Joseph and Denver, facilities equal to those at Kansas City or St. Joseph.

Jay Gould having offered $300,000 to the County of Arapahoe for the county's stock in the Denver Pacific and Denver and South Park Railroads—the former connecting Denver with Cheyenne and the latter pointing toward Leadville and Gunnison—an election will take place to-morrow to decide whether the proposition shall be accepted. The stock amounts to $1,800,000, but that of the the Denver Pacific, $1,000,000, is not considered of any value. But little interest is taken in the subject, consequently the vote will be small.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 1.—Jay Gould spent a few hours here to-day inspecting bridges and other railroad property. He sent a letter to the Board of Trade asking for a donation of $30,000 to aid in extending the Missouri and Pacific Railroad to this city. Ten thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and the subscription increased to $20,000 during the afternoon. The whole amount will be made up to-morrow and the track will be laid at once. Mr. Gould will build a new union depot here during the coming year.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1.—The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad was sold to-day to Henry B. Jackson, in trust for the bondholders, for $60,000 cash, the purchasers to pay the mortgage claim of $294,000, with interest from April 13, 1875. The outstanding bonds amount to $761,000. The road was sold in 1866, to John F. Ludling, for the nominal sum of $50,000, but the United States Supreme Court subsequently decided the sale fraudulent, and ordered that the road be resold.

NOTES FROM WASHINGT

THE ERIE ROADS DEFENSE

AN URGENT APPEAL ADDRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE

WHAT RUINED THE ROCHESTER MILLING BUSINESS—NEW-YORK NEED YOUR HELP.

THE CASE.

NEW USAGE—THE RAILROADS SINK OF THEIR OWN ACCORD.

Ex-Judge Shipman, counsel for the Erie Railroad, submitted his substantive argument yesterday morning before the Committee on Commerce, and made a number of leading points, including those which follow. Several members of the Committee were present, but there were no questions. The substance of counsel's remarks was as follows: Another decade has elapsed since the Erie Railroad was built. Its business has increased in the same proportion as the business of the whole country. Its earnings have increased in a greater proportion than the earnings of the railroads of the State of New-York. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of the railroads of the United States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of the railroads of the world. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the West. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the East. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the North. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the South. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Southwest. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Northwest. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Pacific States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Gulf States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Atlantic States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Mississippi Valley. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Ohio Valley. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Lake States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Missouri Valley. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Rocky Mountain States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Pacific Coast States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Canadian States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Mexican States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Central American States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the South American States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the European States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Asiatic States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the African States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Australian States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Polynesian States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Arctic States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Antarctic States. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Terrestrial Globe. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Celestial Spheres. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of the Universe. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Infinite Space. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Eternity. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Nothingness. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Annihilation. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Chaos. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Primeval Night. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Universal Darkness. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Zero. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Space. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Time. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Motion. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Force. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Matter. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Mind. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Spirit. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Nothingness. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Zero. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Space. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Time. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Motion. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Force. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Matter. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Mind. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Spirit. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Nothingness. Its business has increased in a greater proportion than the business of any railroad which competes with it for the business of Absolute Zero.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—The General Assembly will meet next Wednesday at noon.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MORTON.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Levi P. Morton died at 1:45 o'clock this morning. He had been unconscious since 10 o'clock last night. Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Depew, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Rusk, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Wanamaker, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Gallinger, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Quay, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Pettigrew, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Vest, Mrs. Walthall, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Turpie, Mrs. Voorhees, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Pasco, Mrs. Hansbrough, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Call, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. Pettigrew, Mrs. Kyle, Mrs. Caffery, Mrs. Peffer, Mrs. Roach, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Irby, Mrs. Chilton, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Colquitt, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. Wellington, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Shoup, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Gallinger, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Turpie, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Walthall, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brice

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MILITARY—Sixth Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—5th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aida.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Nignon.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Fabio Fabi.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. Pinafore.
PARK THEATRE—Fritz in Ireland.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Galley Slave.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Our Girls.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—Spratbridge.
STANDARD THEATRE—Patricia.
CHICKERING HALL—Chamber Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Equestrianism.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rochambeau.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Milliman Guard Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
THE AQUARIUM—Broncho Horse, &c. Matinée.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Fair.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly succeeded by lower temperature.

It is evident that the work of the present session of Congress will be pursued with constant reference to the effect which it is likely to have on party prospects in the Presidential campaign. Western Republicans in Washington already find matter for regret in the attitude assumed by the President with regard to the retirement of the greenbacks and the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and there are indications that the let-alone policy finds favor with the majority of the party Representatives in Congress. So far as affirmative legislation is concerned, the session is, therefore, likely to be a barren one. Anything achieved in the direction of revenue, financial, or civil-service reform is likely to be due to the combined action of men of both parties who recognize some higher ideal of legislative action than that of waiting to take advantage of the blunders of the other side.

The Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury is able to point to "marked improvements" in the methods of conducting Custom-house business, as well as to increased economy and thoroughness in the collection of duties. People who have been to Europe and back this year will probably take some exception to the praise awarded on the score of more scrupulous observance of regulations, but there seems to be no doubt that the general tendency of stricter methods of administration is to give the honest importer a chance which he was in some danger of losing. The very general practice of foreign manufacturers invoicing their goods consigned to this country at prices much lower than the market value has, in the important departments of silks and velvets at least, received a decided check, to the manifest benefit both of the revenue and the American importer who refuses to take advantage of the elasticity of conscience of the foreign producer. It is also claimed that the complete reorganization of the Weighers' Department at New-York has been followed by an increase in the sugar duties, due to more careful weighing, of $1,074,605 22. The existence of reform may be conceded without the necessity of admitting that the odd 22 cents is merely an illustration of the scrupulous exactness which now characterizes the business of sampling and weighing sugar.

Attorney-General Devens's reference to the difficulties of United States Marshals and their Deputies, whose compensation has been withheld from them by Congress, is certainly sufficiently mild in tone. Even the most belligerent of Democrats can take no exception to a statement which is almost like an apology for allowing these officers to go on with their work without pay. The Democratic idea of a United States Marshal is a ramping, roaring beast, with fiery eyes and a general disposition to gore law-abiding people. Such monsters should be swept from the face of the earth; but as Congress could not abolish them, it refused to allow them any pay. These terrible fellows, however, have meekly gone on their way, serving the processes of the courts and helping in the execution of the laws. They have worked "on credit," and the Attorney-General asks that they be paid for the work accomplished. If Congress should enact that no man should draw pay unless he first make oath that he never choked an inoffensive Democratic voter or caged a harmless Democratic ballot-box stuffer, we do not doubt that every man of them would take the obligation with an unstained conscience and great alacrity.

The affairs of Turkey seem to be still as hopeless as ever. The new Prince of Bulgaria, finding himself powerless to make his Parliament do its duty, or to keep the peace between his subjects and the Turks, is said to be meditating abdication. The Albanians are waxing more and more exasperated against the Montenegrins on one hand, and the Turks on the other, by whom they are hated, as lax Mohammedans, even more than the Christian races. The reported departure of Baker Pasha for Armenia, too, will have its significance in Russia's eyes. When the man who dealt her so many blows in 1877 puts himself at the head of a Turkish gendarmerie 60,000 strong, so close to her new frontier, she is hardly likely to think such a measure solely intended to keep order among the most peaceful race in Asia Minor. She will see in it a menace on the part of England, whom she already suspects of wishing to alienate from her the good-will of the Armenian Christians, and the discontent of the latter with the arbitrary rule of the new Russian Governor, Gen. Franchini, would undoubtedly favor such a project if it really existed.

Mr. Shipman, in making a closing argument for the Erie Road yesterday before the Special Committee of the Assembly, adopted a tone in marked contrast with that of Mr. Depew when speaking for the Central. He did not indulge in any of that abuse of the opposing counsel which is generally accepted as a sign of weakness in the merits of one's case. He frankly admitted the existence of serious evils in connection with railway management, and claimed that his clients were anxious to do all in their power to remedy them, and he undertook to explain by other causes the hardships which the complainants against the railroads attribute to their management. But he by no means covered the entire ground, and in common with most of the railroad advocates, he seemed to think that there was no choice between arbitrary management by the companies and arbitrary management by the State, a choice to which the Legislature is by no means confined.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE SOUTH.

The President's allusions to the Southern question are inferential only and are conceived in a spirit as far as possible removed from that which has been too assiduously cultivated by many of his party friends. It might be difficult, indeed, for any one fresh from the perusal of partisan harangues and imperfectly acquainted with the motives that dictated their delivery, to believe that the national Executive has not been guilty of an unpardonable omission. Exciting election cries still ring in our ears. Great efforts have been made to convince the country that nothing less than Providential interposition, through the agency of "stalwart" Republicanism, can avert another civil war. One section has been described as arrayed against another, and Northern loyalty has been advised once more to gird on the sword and prepare for a decisive conquest of the South. If some of the statements put forward by oratorical giants are to be literally accepted, the South is preparing to seize the Government and to use all available machinery for the attainment of the most diabolical ends. On the same authority, we have been required to believe that all other subjects are trivial in comparison with this subject of sectionalism; and it is certain that the prevalence of this belief has a very close connection with recent Republican victories. The North, in short, has been half persuaded that the Union is again in peril, and that an aggressive, unyielding policy on the part of Republicans can alone avert terrible disasters.

As at least one member of the Administration labored zealously to inculcate this lesson, we must assume that the President is not ignorant of the facts on which it is based. If there really is danger of another sectional conflict, he may be supposed to be acquainted with all the indications of danger to which his advisers have access. And as the Constitution imposes on him an obligation to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union" and to "recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," we naturally turn to his Message for a trustworthy presentation of a very alarming case. But we search in vain. Either the great sectional contest is a product of the partisan imagination, or by an incomprehensible accident the President has overlooked it. The latter hypothesis is hardly probable. Mr. Hayes is not a man likely to overlook the contingency of impending civil war: it would have been the uppermost thing in his thoughts. Instead of direful lamentations, he is cheerful, hopeful, and even grateful. How is the anomaly to be explained? Can it be that the sectional issue, having served a purpose in the late elections, has been shelved until next July? Or is it that the President is impelled by a sense of duty to quietly extinguish the sectional flame, and to set forth the only aspect of the Southern question which properly concerns the country?

In one short paragraph, containing no mention of the South, the President sets forth all there really is in the Southern question. The North has seen that under the present local Governments the South does not afford "universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise." "On this paramount question of popular rights," the South is at fault; and the knowledge of the fact has awakened throughout the North a "zeal in defense of the primary rights of citizenship" which in a political contest is irresistible. Other questions admit of differences of opinion, and a series of States cannot be uniformly influenced by the discussions to which such questions lead. The right of suffrage, however, is fundamental, and when an issue grows out of its systematic violation by one set of States, the power of public opinion in the other States will, as the President remarks, "override all political prejudices and all sectional and State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall" "carry with them unchallenged security and respect." So terse a statement of the merits of the controversy pricks many wind-bags, and clears the ground for the practical efforts that are needed to remove the only tenable pretext for sectional irritation. The Northern demagogues, who would persuade their audiences that it is necessary to prepare for further conquest, have their counterpart in the Southern demagogues, who talk as though their section must choose between Northern subjugation and constitutional monarchy. Mr. Hayes effectually disposes of both classes. He does not snub one or scold the other. He simply says that the American people as a whole so keenly feel any attack upon the rights of citizenship that they will not tolerate the party which is responsible for the wrong. If this mild assertion of an undoubted truth wounds Southern pride, it will be because the South is conscious of the weakness of its position.

Nor does Mr. Hayes neglect the opportunity of exploding the absurd inventions of men who have gone about boasting of what the North will do to coerce the South. Certain laws designed to guard the right of suffrage are in the statute-book: the country, he says, will demand their enforcement. If these laws are defective, he adds, the duty of Congress, within constitutional limits, is to correct them. Here, in a nut-shell, is the Republican policy in regard to the South. It aims at the universal assertion of a great right; and it seeks the attainment of its purpose by means to which no rational Southerner can object. The tone of the President in thus indirectly expounding all that is essential in the Southern question should contribute to the abatement of sectional animosity, North as well as South. So far is he from assuming that the sections are necessarily antagonistic, that he declares that "if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious object will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country." The President is right. The country is tired of sectionalism, and will appreciate any honest effort to extirpate the wrong which alone makes Northern sectionalism powerful.

APPROPRIATIONS AND "RIDERS."

The proposition to make some provision by which the attachment of extraneous legislation to appropriation bills can be made impossible is once more in order. The Secretary of the Treasury makes the suggestion that each house of Congress shall adopt rules "limiting appropriation bills to items of appropriation, and excluding legislative provisions." At present, the rules of both branches of Congress only forbid the attachment of legislative provisions except those which are designed to save money to the public Treasury. But rules may be suspended at the pleasure of the majority in power. And the facility with which the majority have always suspended the rules whenever a political point was to be gained gives us no reason to suppose that the excellent rule proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury would be the least hindrance to any party in power when political legislation could not be forced through Congress without its suspension. In times of high political excitement, even the most stringent rules may be evaded or trampled upon by a determined majority.

The next best remedy for the ills of which all parties complain is an amendment to the Constitution. It is gravely proposed that two sections be added to the fundamental law of the Republic, the first of which provides that the general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the different departments of the Government and the interest on the public debt. This would not only cut off special legislation in the form of "riders," but it would stop the vicious practice of tacking legislative jobs to the general appropriation bills. Another clause of the same section provides that "all other appropriations shall be made by bills containing only items of appropriations relating to the subject-matter of the bill." This would be a death-blow to the "Omnibus bills," in which are usually packed all sorts of schemes, not one of which could possibly go through Congress on its individual merits. A second section of the proposed amendment provides that the President may veto or disapprove any item or items of an Appropriation bill without prejudice to the remainder of the bill.

It seems a pity that so reasonable a provision as that which would restrict appropriation bills to appropriations cannot become operative unless embodied in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The privilege of tacking legislation obnoxious to the minority to bills to provide ways and means for carrying on the Government is enjoyed by the majority. It often happens that they can in no other way force the passage of measures, or the repeal of existing statutes, except by adopting this well-worn device. Republicans have used it. The Democrats have employed it with great freedom. When, as now, the majority in both branches of Congress are hostile to the Administration, the managers of the dominant party can say, with a fine show of fairness: "Pass this bill with its riders, or let your officers go on without their pay." The trick of "starving the Government" is an old one. But it must be admitted that this plan of worrying a minority has never been resorted to with so much pertinacity and with so much unreason as it has been lately, since the Democrats have secured a majority in Congress.

Since we cannot expect that the dominant party in Congress, whatever may be its politics, should provide for rules (which it will not evade) for the destruction of a valuable party privilege, it is certain that we must ultimately resort to the more ponderous machinery of a constitutional amendment. If the Democrats were sure to remain forever in power, we might well despair of any action by Congress initiating the proposed amendment. They could no more bring themselves to pass such a bill than they could adopt a rule adequate to the occasion, and stick to it. And we do not claim that we should look for any more magnanimity and self-surrender from the Republicans, should they happen to be in power, than from Democrats in similar circumstances. But the time will come when the sceptre of Congressional power will pass into other hands than those which now wield it. This is in the nature of things, and is in accordance with inevitable laws. Republicans should be patriotic enough to consent now to the enactment of a provision which all candid men admit is wise and necessary. It is no longer needful that anybody should point to the evils which have been wrought in the legislation of the country by the overloading of appropriation bills. There must be some system devised for the checking of extravagance and the vicious confusion of laws with appropriations. This is a good time to begin. The follies of the extra session are fresh in the memories of all men. Strife and confusion may be avoided by fixing in the fundamental law a provision which no mere temporary majority can upset. Both parties have hitherto profited, as they have thought, by a doubtful expedient. Both parties may sound a truce, and bury this ancient weapon forever.

BURDENS ON ART.

One of Mr. Fernando Wood's bills for amending, without greatly simplifying, the complicated mass of legislation known as the tariff laws proposes to exempt from the payment of duties all works of art and articles of a scientific or artistic nature, intended for scientific purposes, imported by any State or Territory, or by any municipal, educational, scientific, or art corporation, and "not intended for exhibition or sale." It may be the idea of those who regard as sufficient such a loosening of the restrictions upon importing art objects, that it removes all obstacles to their use for educational purposes, while it subjects them to a tax as luxuries. But the education of a people in matters of taste, and especially in appreciation of the higher forms of art, depends much less on the possession of such works by institutions that use them directly in processes of instruction than on their general diffusion among collections which are for exhibition or sale. The mass of the people are, in fact, dependent on exhibitions for such cultivation as they may get, and there ought to be every encouragement for the formation of collections intended to be seen by all comers, as well as to be studied by artists and art-students. For a country in the backward position of our own in art culture and art achievement to put obstacles in the way of the importation of the only effective means of improvement is the height of absurdity. It is almost as bad to burden the sale of art objects from abroad for any purpose, as to restrict their acquisition for galleries and public exhibitions, for the encouragement of native talent depends on an appreciation which is promoted by the possession of the best works, even in private hands. The more we acquire of the art products of other countries for public or private admiration, the more general and discriminating will the taste for such things become, and the demand will rapidly outgrow the foreign supply of such as a cultivated judgment will approve. The benefits will accrue to the people in a higher taste and appreciation, and to the artists in a fresh stimulus to excellence and a wider desire for the possession of their works.

There is no sophistry by which it can be argued that restriction upon the importation of works of art is an encouragement to native production. Whatever force there may be in this plea as applied to other forms of industry, it cannot appear otherwise than ridiculous in this. Effective cultivation can only come with familiarity with the best work. This is needed to develop popular appreciation and to invite the emulation of artists and furnish them with models of excellence, not for imitation, but for study. And such cultivation is absolutely necessary in order at once to create a demand and to fix a national standard. Deprive a nation of the opportunity to see and to study the works of countries more advanced in this respect, and it will be a marvel if it makes any progress at all. Restrict such opportunity, and its progress will be hampered and inevitably slow. To give the utmost encouragement and the strongest impetus, we must remove every obstacle out of the way of a diffusion, in exhibitions and salerooms, and in the possession of those who have the means and the desire to purchase, of such works of art as may be available in the best markets. And certainly we need in this country, where the direct encouragement of State patronage is hardly to be expected on any considerable scale, to be free from unnecessary burdens and trammels, and to assume them by our own legislation is, to say the least, a shortsighted policy.

And this matter has a very practical aspect. Whatever pictures, statuary, and other works of the highest taste and skill may be as personal possessions, as national possessions they are not mere luxuries. They are a means of education that can be turned to valuable account. Industrial production is profitable just to the extent that it has excellence. Much of the prosperity and recuperative power of France as a nation depends on the superiority of its manufactures in point of quality, which gives her a command over the markets of the world in certain lines, to which no other country can pretend. This superiority is the result of generations of education in art, which has been fostered and encouraged in every way, and which is bearing rich fruit. The efforts which have been made in England during the last twenty-five years to promote a general culture in the fine and industrial arts have already brought profitable results in the higher grade of her fabrics and wares. We have much to do in this country, and doubtless, shall have for a long time yet, to supply ourselves and outside barbarians with products of the soil, raw materials, and the coarser and clumsier articles of manufacture, in which utility is the main consideration. But we are getting on in national life. We are acquiring a taste ourselves for finer goods and for the embellishments of life, and we are ambitious to compete with others in the production of whatever civilization demands for the satisfaction of its wants. Especially in the older parts of the country, we begin to feel the need of getting into the competition of the higher walks of industry; and to make any headway there we must use every means to cultivate taste, increase skill, and raise the standard of excellence in our work. Every barrier to improvement should be torn down, and as there is no interest that could feel any effect but a beneficial one, there ought to be no difficulty in making the work complete.

THE CHINESE MYTH.

For some time a professional Chinaman has held the position of teacher of the Chinese language at Harvard College. He has, however, had no pupils. The reason is very apparent to every advanced thinker who has the boldness to cast off the worn-out myths which have trammeled the mind of Christendom for so many centuries. There is no Chinese language, and, of course, the Harvard Chinaman, not being an eminent Bostonian philosopher, cannot obtain pupils for the study of something that has no existence.

That the majority of the people of Christian lands have long unhesitatingly believed in the existence of the Chinese language proves nothing. They believed, for a long time, in the truth of the so-called historical books ascribed to Moses, and in the imaginative and graceful stories told by the writers of the four Gospels. Bishop Colenso, and other theologians of the Rationalist school, have shown us that Moses was a myth, and that the reputed writers of the four Gospels were either deceived or deceivers, and in either event are wholly unworthy of credit. It is as easy to show the falsity of the popular delusion as to the existence of the Chinese language as it was to demonstrate the mythical character of the legends upon which the Christian religion was founded, and as soon as this is done belief in Chinese will be as obsolete as belief in Christianity.

The writers who support the theory of the existence of Chinese allege that it consists of two distinct languages, the written or literary language and the popular or spoken language—the latter being subdivided into many dialects, of which, at least two—the official or Mandarin dialect and one of the colloquial dialects—must be learned by every Chinaman. Chinese is further said to be a monosyllabic language, having syllables instead of letters. These syllables entirely change their meaning according to the tone with which they are spoken or read. There are on an average four tones in each dialect and in the written language, and, of course, the Chinaman is necessarily compelled to learn at least the four tones of the official dialect and the four tones of his local dialect, to which must be further added, in case he learns to read, the four tones of the literary language.

Now, let us suppose that a Canton infant undertakes to learn Chinese. He must learn the Canton dialect, in which there are 1,582 syllables, including the modifications formed by the different tones. He must also learn the 1,774 syllables of the Mandarin dialect, and the 32,873 syllables of the written language. In all, he must learn 36,229 syllables, characters, or letters, as we may choose to term them.

This monstrous story is its own refutation. No able-bodied English or American infant masters his alphabet before he reaches his sixth year. There may be here and there a rare exception, but, as a rule, it takes the infant of the Anglo-Saxon race five years to learn twenty-six letters. It would, therefore, require 1,393 years and some months for the Chinese infant to learn 36,229 letters. We may unhesitatingly affirm that 1,300 years is the very shortest time in which any Chinaman can learn to read, write, and speak Chinese. And yet we are told that this impossible language is spoken and read by millions of men and women whose average length of life is precisely that of Europeans and Americans. Indeed, it is actually pretended that Chinese children of 8 and 10 years of age are perfectly familiar with the imaginary language of the mythical Confucius. That intelligent men should have been imposed upon by so absurd a falsehood would be incredible, did we not know that even the Trustees of Harvard College are firm believers in the existence of Chinese.

When an alleged fact is demonstrated to be absolutely impossible, it is hardly worth while to refute in detail the pretended proofs of its existence which its advocates may bring forward. It may, however, be worth while to glance at the alleged evidence of the Chinese language said to be contained in its literature. We are told that this literature exists in the shape of teachests, though the clumsiness of such a literature is as evident as the clumsiness of the falsehood which assigns coherence and meaning to the arbitrary scrawls that decorate the surface of the average tea-chest. The most superficial examination of these scrawls will show that they are entirely devoid of meaning. Any small-boy with a brush and a pot of black paint can make unlimited additions to the so-called literature, even if he has never heard of China or the Chinese. More than this, if we take a common house-fly and dip him in an inkstand and then place him on a sheet of paper, he will immediately proceed to write in the purest tea-chest style what are probably profound treatises on Chinese grammar or the origin of the Chinese language. The impudence of the attempt to convince mankind that the tea-chest scrawls are the books of a great and learned nation has probably never been surpassed.

The motive of the inventors of the Chinese language imposture is a matter of conjecture. Probably, they were weak enthusiasts who mistook their disordered dreams for realities, and firmly believed that there was such a language as the Chinese. The case of Paul, commonly styled St. Paul, was a somewhat analogous one. There is, on the whole, reason to believe that he was an honest man, and really thought that his story of his conversion from Judaism on his way to Damascus was true, although science conclusively proves that it was not true. We know that a voice from heaven did not speak to Paul, for the sufficient reason that no telescope gives the slightest evidence of the existence of heaven. Paul mistook a fit of epilepsy for a miracle, and certain men, perhaps excited by too much green tea, mistook the marks on tea-chests for a written language. We need not judge them harshly, but we can not easily overlook the persistence with which missionaries and other unprincipled men continued to foster the imposture.

If any one wishes to know in what language Chinamen really converse, let him visit a Chinese laundry, where he will very soon find that what is vulgarly called "pigeon English" is the genuine Chinese language. It is a simple language, entirely in keeping with the pig-tails of the Chinese people. If the Harvard Trustees desire to have pigeon English taught to the Harvard students, they can so order. We have a right to demand, however, that they no longer give their support to so ridiculous a delusion as that the falsity of which has just been so clearly shown.

The *Tribune* does not like "newspaper squabbles," that is to say, it objects to impertinent reminders of the fact that in doing the dirty work of its proprietor it degrades journalism and invites the contempt of all reputable journalists. Any such references "ought not," according to the *Tribune*, "to be tolerated in decent society." The objection of rogues to the intimate association between the law and the halter has become proverbial, though the *Tribune*, which has presumed rather more than any of its contemporaries on the public toleration, should have made its appeal to some less elastic code of morals than that of what it calls "decent society." The success which the *Tribune* has attained by its alleged habit of minding its own business is probably about equal to its deserts. The unfortunate stockholders who are coproprietors with Jay Gould have a realizing sense of what success means in his vernacular, and find daily reason to wish that the *Tribune*'s business was that of a newspaper and not that of the personal organ of a selfish and unprincipled stockjobber.

Just twenty years ago to-day John Brown, of Ossawatomie, was hanged at Charlestown, Va., after trial and conviction for invading that State—with twenty men—for the purpose of liberating the slaves. His execution was unquestionably one of the most memorable executions that have occurred in history. It produced a profound impression throughout this country and Europe, and did much to make John Brown one of the foremost figures of the Western World. He was the sixth in descent from Peter Brown, a carpenter and a Puritan, one of the sturdy band that reached Plymouth on the *Mayflower*. Born at Torrington, Conn., in 1800, his father removed to Ohio when he was a child, and from 15 to 20 he worked there as a tanner and currier. He was made an Abolitionist and led to declare eternal war against slavery, when a mere lad, by seeing the abuse heaped upon a negro boy, a slave, of his own age, by a man whose hospitality he was sharing. He conceived, as early as 1839, the plan of freeing the Southern slaves, and he never rested until he had undertaken the rash expedition which resulted in his death. He became generally known in 1856 by the active part he played in Kansas against the Border Ruffians, as the pro-slavery Missourians were then designated. His abolitionism was intensified there by the killing of his son Frederick by the Rev. Martin White, who led the pro-slavery party, and who, after boasting of his deed in the Lecompton Legislature, was found dead on the prairie with a bullet through his heart. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than Brown's "invasion" of Virginia with a handful of men, but with 20 followers he seized Harper's Ferry, and took 40 prisoners. Attacked by a large body of State Militia, he was captured only after he had been severely wounded, and nearly all of his adherents, including two of his sons, had been killed. No man was more intrepid than he. He bore himself most heroically through the trial and on the gallows, evoking the admiration of his bitterest foes. He walked to the scaffold with a shining face and the air of a conqueror, and it has been remarked that his was the lightest heart in Charlestown on the day of his execution. As he passed out of the jail, he observed near the door a black woman with a child in her arms. He stopped, stooped, and kissed the infant. The incident has become historic. Another negress, also carrying a child, said, as he went by, "I wish I could help you, old man; but I can't. God bless you!" He looked at her pityingly, and a tear stood in his eye. When the Sheriff asked him if he would have a handkerchief to let fall as a signal for the drop, he replied, with perfect composure, "No, I am ready at any time; but do not keep me waiting needlessly." Henry A. Wise declared that he was the gamest man he had ever seen.

Since William Lloyd Garrison's death the question of who was the earliest advocate of emancipation in this country has been discussed from time to time in the newspapers, some of them contending that Lundy, Osborn, and several others were anterior to Garrison in the anti-slavery crusade. A writer in a Western journal maintains, however, that the honor belongs to John Woolman, a Quaker, who was born at Northampton, N. J., in 1720, at least 97 years before any of the men mentioned had begun agitation on the subject. At the age of 21, he became a speaker in the meetings of the Society of Friends, being then book-keeper for a mercantile firm; but, not relishing the position, learned the tailor's trade. Five years later, he made, with Isaac Andrews, his first pious tour in some of the interior settlements of Virginia, and continued thereafter to visit organizations of Friends in divers parts of the colonies. The cruelties inseparable from slavery early aroused his attention and sympathy, and he used every means to persuade the colonists, especially those of his own denomination, of the iniquity of holding their fellow-men in bondage. He was so earnest, energetic, and eloquent that he, more than any American of his era, was influential in making the Quakers morally and practically Abolitionists. About that time he prepared his essay, "Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes," but his extreme modesty prevented him from publishing it until six years later. He argued from the Golden Rule that slavery was necessarily wrong, and entirely incompatible with the spirit of Christianity. His aim was to awaken the consciences of slaveholders; but he counseled no method of action concerning the suppression of the evil. Within 10 years he published a second part of his work, painting the horrors of the slave trade, and urged that if it was wrong, it was also wrong to profit by it. He spoke as well as wrote on the topic so near his heart, expatiating everywhere on the sinfulness of slavery, and pointing out its baleful influence upon master as well as well as chattel. He was the author of various books, and invariably practiced all that he preached, being regarded very justly as a model of sincerity, goodness, and thorough piety. He died at York, England, in his fifty-fourth year. Charles Lamb says, in his "Essays of Elia": "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and so learn to love the Quakers." No man of his time was, according to all contemporaneous records, more single-hearted, more benevolent, or more devoted to high and universal humanity.

The judgment of Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, restoring Mr. Labouchere to the rights and privileges of the Beefsteak Club, possesses for club men in this country an interest hardly less than that which has been aroused in London. The Master of the Rolls does not deny that a club may, within bounds of its chartered purposes, make for its own government whatever rules and regulations its members may agree upon, and that while these rules and regulations are properly observed, their enforcement is not a matter for judicial interference. But a club is a corporation whose members are clothed with certain rights which, in case of denial or violation will be protected by a court. Mr. Labouchere had no legal remedy against expulsion if the members chose to expel him; but he had a right to insist that in attempting to do this they should act in strict conformity with the constitution and by-laws of the club. To enforce this right, he has successfully appealed to a court of equity. The Master of the Rolls reviews the action of the Beefsteak Club in expelling Mr. Labouchere, and holds that it was not in accordance with the rules of the club. One of these rules declares that "in case the conduct of any member either in or out of the club shall, in the opinion of the committee, after inquiry, be injurious to the welfare and interests of the club, the committee shall call upon him to resign." This rule, as now judicially construed, requires the committee, before calling upon a member to resign, to inquire carefully into the alleged misconduct, and to give the accused due notice and an opportunity of being heard. If the committee had taken this course in Labouchere's case, and had reached the conclusion that his conduct had been detrimental to the club, there would have been no ground for judicial interference. But this had not been done, and hence it was held that the committee had not proceeded legally. Another rule of the club provides that in case a member shall refuse to resign when called upon to do so, he may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a general meeting, to be called on ten weeks' notice. In Labouchere's case this rule was violated in two important particulars. In the first place, the meeting which expelled him was held on 13 instead of 14 days' notice; and secondly, the vote of expulsion was not as decided by the court, such a two-thirds vote as is required by the laws of the club. There were present at the meeting 117 members, of whom 115 voted. The number who voted for expulsion was 77. This was two-thirds of the number who voted, but not two-thirds of the number present at the meeting. On these facts the court did not hesitate to declare that Mr. Labouchere had not been lawfully expelled and that he was entitled to be restored to his full standing as a member, the costs of the legal proceedings to be paid by the club.

The most striking fact about sea-serpents is their tendency to appear when news is dull and the reporters and correspondents of the newspapers are decidedly in need of something startling. The discrimination shown by these animals in this particular is very extraordinary considering their low type of organization, and the probability that they are totally unacquainted with the usages of modern civilization. There is nothing remarkable in a public lecturer taking the opportunity to obtain longer reports of his lectures when news is dull, or even furnishing such reports personally. But sea-serpents are not public lecturers, and, so far as can be inferred from the uncertain descriptions of them which have been printed within the last few days by our enterprising contemporaries, there are, no structural affinities between the two classes of animals. It is, consequently, to be considered merely as a curious coincidence in the development of instinctive intelligence that each has learned to seize the best time for obtaining newspaper notoriety with the least expenditure of brain and nervous force. There is another singular property that sea-serpents share in common with their fellow-monsters of the deep and the platform. To appear to the reporter himself would be an indelicately direct manner of seeking notoriety which no well-trained lecturer or sea-serpent would adopt except under extraordinary circumstances. But the wily creatures, true to the cunning of his race, is pretty sure to hit upon somebody who knows the reporter intimately, and will tell him all about it in time to write a column for the next day's issue. The extraordinary specimen that appeared off Sandy Hook the other day timed his visit with a beautiful adaptation to circumstances which argues an acquaintance with the telegraph and the time-tables of New-Jersey railroads, and gave the reporters just time to get down and back before nightfall. Of course, the development of such a marvelous degree of instinctive perception is a matter for Mr. Darwin and Sir John Lubbock to investigate.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott reached his eightieth birthday on Saturday last.

To-day is the twentieth anniversary of the execution of John Brown.

Maria Turner, formerly a slave, died in St. Louis, on Saturday, it is claimed at the age of 110 years.

Gen. Albert Pike, the Northern-born Southern politician, soldier, poet, and high Mason, is visiting New-Orleans.

The election on the new Constitution, and for State officers and members of the Legislature under it, takes place in Louisiana to-day.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that Gen. Toombs is not a citizen of the Union, but the sole member of a little Confederacy of his own, and is proud of it.

A marble monument, to cost $15,000, and to be 40 feet high, is to be placed upon the grave of the late John Iliff, the "great cattle king" of Colorado, in Denver.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that Miss Elizabeth Peabody lies seriously ill at her brother's residence in Concord, Mass., from injuries received by a fall down stairs.

In his latest reported speech Denis Kearney called the stock-brokers sharks, hounds, robbers, bludgeon-murderers, and blood-sucking pelicans, and proclaimed that, like the Chinese, they "must go." He predicted that the California Legislature will pass a bill prohibiting stock-gambling in future, as the new Constitution allows.

In a speech to his Sand Lot hearers on Sunday, Nov. 23, Denis Kearney said: "During the coming week I am going to consult with Clitus Barbour about his going to Ireland to defend the agitators that were arrested there last week. I shall telegraph during the week, and perhaps both of us will go over there within a month."

Startled by a report that the Conservative Debt-Payers of Virginia may elect Gen. Wickham to the Senate, the Norfolk *Landmark* protests against it, saying: "Gen. Wickham stands reported as having said in a public speech in this town that he never saw the old flag in battle without wishing it success, with tears in his eyes, and that sort of a man is not fit for any position in the gift of any people."

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* complains that the Northern Democrats have been very prone to take the lead, and then have thrown the responsibility for blunders upon the South. And it says it "happens to know" that if the Southern representatives had followed their own judgment with respect to the Potter investigation and the policy of the extra session, some blunders would have been avoided.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* speaks thus significantly: "South Carolina has five Congressmen. They are all Democrats, and we do not wish to see one of the districts lost. The districts in danger are the Fifth District, now represented by Mr. Tillman, and the First District, now represented by Mr. O'Connor. These districts will be borne in mind by the Legislature, and we have no doubt that such course will be taken as promises to make them Democratic permanently."

OBITUARY NOTES.

William B. McLean, a prominent Odd-fellow, and for nearly 27 years foreman of the *Evening Star* composing-room, in Washington, died yesterday morning of Bright's disease.

William C. Black, a prominent cotton factor, and a former President of the Cotton Exchange in New-Orleans, was stricken with apoplexy Sunday and died yesterday morning.

Mrs. William C. Gilman died in Norwich, Conn., last evening. She was a niece of Henry Ward Beecher, sister of Frederick B. Perkins, and sister-in-law of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Alexander McCall, formerly one of the proprietors and editors of the *Troy Whig*, and afterward proprietor of the New-York *Gazette*, which was merged into the *Journal of Commerce*, died at his residence in Troy, Sunday morning, in the eightieth year of his age. In his days of activity he was an able journalist and business man.

Jonathan Petrie, one of the merchants of the olden times in this City, died at his residence, No. 111 East Thirtieth-street, on Sunday evening. Mr. Petrie was born in Arbroath, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1813. In 1830, when but 17 years of age, he came to this country, and was engaged as a clerk in the old dry goods importing-house of J. & A. S. Petrie & Co. He worked his way steadily up until his services were rewarded by making him a member of the firm. This was in 1845, and four years later he withdrew from business, having accumulated a competency. For the last 30 years Mr. Petrie was not engaged in any active business. Two weeks ago he was attacked with swelling of the tongue, and his physicians were unable to relieve him. He leaves a widow and eight children, three daughters and five sons. The funeral will be held from his late residence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CANAL AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The following named boats from Buffalo passed here for New-York since yesterday: J. L. Brothers, 8,200 bushels of corn; Charles A. Park, 7,700 bushels of wheat; George A. Park, 7,800 bushels of wheat;

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL.

MISS THURSBY'S CONCERT.

Miss Thursby has enjoyed the good fortune of having experienced management since she started on her professional career as a prominent artist, a good fortune which was not wanting in the arrangements last night. When she sang heretofore in this country, she was decidedly popular. Her fresh, girlish voice and pleasing presence were in her favor, and she was invariably successful. When she went to Europe she was lucky enough to arrive at a time in which the fashion was to admire everything American, and as she had positive merit in addition to the attraction of her nationality, she, of course, was praised and flattered beyond expectation. Probably, Miss Thursby herself was never aware of the fact that she was a great singer till the enthusiastic critics of Paris and London told her so. The reasons of her popularity were apparent, and even if it seemed that she was overpraised, all her friends in this country were pleased at her success. After her prolonged absence, and the succession of triumphs she has enjoyed, the musical public have been naturally anxious to hear her again, and to see what has been the effect of her experiences. The result last evening was an audience that filled Steinway Hall. It was an audience composed of the best class of concert-going, and was representative of the people who have been Miss Thursby's most enthusiastic friends. Mr. Strakosch provided an admirable entertainment, and gave the young lady the advantage of the best possible surroundings. In the first place, the usually barren-looking stage was decorated with flowers and plants. Mr. Carlberg had an excellent orchestra of some 35 musicians, the assisting artists were Miss Emily Winant and Mr. Franz Rummel, and Mr. Colby was the accompanist. No better conditions for a successful reappearance could be asked for. Miss Thursby is entitled to some consideration for the nervousness naturally incident to her first appearance, as well as the evident fact that she was suffering from a cold. She, nevertheless, fairly earned the applause and favor with which she was greeted, and it is a pleasure to say that this young American singer will doubtless deserve well of her audience of Her voice has increased in strength and her style is more mature and finished. Indeed, she now sings with the confidence of a trained artist. Her execution is clear and precise, and if her voice lacks something of warmth and expression, she atones for it by singing faultlessly in tune. The polonaise from "Mignon," which is one of the most trying numbers in the repertoire of a concert-singer, was sung in pretty much the same manner as Miss Thursby used to give it. Miss Kellogg is the only singer who has ever done it as well or better in New-York. For an encore, "Home, Sweet Home" was appropriately selected, and was given with an evident sincerity and feeling which made it interesting though it was not, musically speaking, a pronounced success. In the elaborate song from "L'Etoile du Nord," with the flute obligato, Miss Thursby showed her best powers as a vocalist. It is in just such a piece that she appears to the greatest advantage. Her voice was as clear and even as the flute, and the gracefulness of her execution was a charming evidence of her powers. In the duo with Miss Winant, from Bolto's "Mephistophele," she did all that was possible. The duo is a trivial affair, and at a second hearing seemed even less interesting than at first. The orchestra played well under Mr. Carlberg's direction. Miss Winant's voice was, as usual, rich, and in her two solos she made an impression on her hearers. Mr. Franz Rummel gave a superb performance, with the orchestra, of Liszt's "Fantaisie Hongroise," and in response to an enthusiastic recall played Chopin's nocturne, op. 27, No. 2. This first concert of Miss Thursby may be counted as a success. A large and brilliant audience, a good programme well rendered throughout, and the presence of this now famous young American artist combined to make it a prominent event in the present musical season. To-night Miss Thursby will appear in Brooklyn. She will be assisted by Miss Florence Copleston, pianist, who will play, with orchestra, the first movement of Beethoven's C minor concerto.

"MIGNON" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Maurice Grau's French opera company departed from their usual line of opera bouffe last night, at Booth's Theatre, and gave a performance of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" in French, for the first time in this City. The opera was well put upon the stage, and acted with spirit. For a first performance, it was generally well done, though the orchestra would bear considerable toning down and the chorus might sing in better tune to the advantage of their auditors. Mlle. Paola Marié has not before made such an excellent impression as she did last night in the rôle of *Mignon*. She acted it with originality and great power, and sang the music exceedingly well. She established her claim to be considered an eminent artist more effectually than by all her previous work. Her dramatic force and ability have not before been so apparent, and the enthusiastic applause she received on several occasions showed that she carried the audience with her in a way that only an occasional actress succeeds in doing. Mlle. Leroux-Bouvard made her début in this country as *Philine*. She is a singer of more musical cultivation than the public generally hears in French opera companies. Her voice is a light high soprano, not very even in the different registers, but she uses it tolerably well. The polonaise is, candidly speaking, rather a strain on her vocal powers and ability. The concluding succession of trills are enough to try the most experienced and accomplished singers. Mlle. Lernoz-Bonvard does the best with it possible, and if not great, she is not by any means poor in it. In the other parts of the opera she was pleasing. She has an attractive stage presence, and is a decided acquisition to Mr. Grau's company. The *Frederick* of Mlle. Angèle and *Wilhelm Meister* of M. Capoul were both successful personations. The latter artist originally played the rôle he repeated last night. He was several times encored, and added, as he usually does, to the interest and effectiveness of the performance. "Mignon" is to be repeated to-night, Thursday, and at the Saturday matinée.

THE ENGLISH "PINAFORE."

The Fifth-Avenue Theatre was jammed last evening, and it seemed that all the regular attendants of theatrical first performances had places in the stalls. The upper gallery was packed with boisterous persons, and all the standing-room was occupied. Not only was it proved that New-York's long-suffering play-goers had forgiven Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert for the perpetration of "Pinafore," but it was made tolerably plain that they had not yet had enough of that tuneful bit of absurdity. This must have been gratifying to Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan. The play-bill announced as the co-laborers had already announced themselves in interviews with newspaper reporters, that the principal reason for the present production of the comic opera was to display the original stage business, and to give New-York an idea of the piece as it was played in London. The further statement of the play-bill, that the composer and author had no desire to challenge comparison with former representations, cannot prevent that comparison. People went to hear "Pinafore," as it was acted and sung last evening, expressly to compare the performance with others they had heard. In some respects the comparison was in favor of last night's performance; in others the reverse was the case. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the intentions of the authors were carried out in every respect by the players and chorus, and therefore the audience at the Fifth-Avenue last night is to be congratulated on having witnessed an accurate interpretation of Mr. Gilbert's humor. Indeed, that gentleman was so indefatigable in his labors as stage-manager, that he excelled about himself among the choristers, disguised in the garb of a man-of-war's-man.

Mr. Sullivan, when he appeared at his post, as conductor of the numerous band, was greeted with loud and long-continued applause, which he acknowledged with some evident embarrassment, before he lifted his baton to begin the overture. This part of the comic opera was never before heard in New-York. It begins with a roll of the kettle-drums, bursting forth with the melody, "Then give three cheers for a sailor's wife," after which nearly all the other tunes of the opera are used. Mr. Sullivan's instrumentation throughout is, of course, far better than any heard here hitherto, and is exceedingly rich and powerful, so that the familiar airs were heard with a glorious background, which increased their effect and added a new interest to the entire performance. The stalwart seamen were not standing around the deck of the man-of-war listlessly when the curtains were drawn, but were polishing the brass rails and burying themselves with the rigging, and they sang their opening chorus like real jolly tars. The Ralph Rackstraw, Mr. Hugh Talbot, has a light, pleasant tenor voice, which was not thoroughly under his control last evening, and he is also the best actor who has appeared here in the character; while the *Josephine*, a young American lady, who rejoices in three names, but is better-known as Miss Blanche Roosevelt, has a delightful voice, an agreeable style, and, what had quite as much to do with her success last evening, a beautiful face. She was overloaded with floral gifts, and all of her songs were redemanded. Mr. Brocolini, (formerly known in this City as John Clark,) is a manly and pleasant *Captain Corcoran*, with a deep baritone voice; while, on the other hand, the *Dick Deadeye*, Mr. Farnesaw Cook, sings from the tenor staff, unlike any previous representatives of the character, unless Mr. Davidge's voice is tenor. This *Deadeye*, by the way, is a most unearthly fellow, instead of a common-place growling, old man-of-war's man. Mr. J. H. Ryley, the *Sir Joseph*, is a capable comedian, without a trace of Mr. Whiffin's dignity or any suggestion of the deportment of a Cabinet Minister—and the *Buttercup* is immense. The female chorus were short skirts and accompanied the melodies with gestures which suggested a calisthenic exercise. The promised element of seriousness in the representation was entirely lacking. Mr. Gilbert was called for loudly at the close of the performance, and coming to the foot-lights, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, he made a short speech of the usual formal character. The new opera is said to be preparing for early production.

DRAMATIC.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The second play which Mr. Bartley Campbell has offered to our public was brought out last night at Haverly's Theatre, and is entitled "The Galley Slave." Since "My Partner" was played at the Union-Square Theatre, Mr. Campbell has developed into a popular and prolific playwright, and, while we congratulate him heartily on his success, it seems to us that he is not pursuing a safe policy. It is very pleasant to be able to write and produce many plays; but good works are not, like eggs, hatched in a bunch, and Mr. Campbell should beware of his success. "My Partner" showed the marks of careless workmanship, though its intrinsic power was clearly felt and warmly acknowledged. But the author of a drama made up of so much that is good should strive patiently, not only to follow up a first success, but above all to do something better. "The Galley Slave" is not a play which commands admiration. It is, in one sense, interesting; it aims low, and fulfills its aim. But it is certainly a failure artistically. We may say in the beginning that it was loudly applauded last night by a very large audience; that, in short, the favor of the public seemed to be on the side of the playwright.

The subject of "The Galley Slave" is at once commonplace and ingenious; its ingeniousness amounts to inconsistency and extravagance. It is conceived mechanically, and worked out in the same style. Its humor is abundant and often very good, but it is the humor of the newspaper paragrapher, and verges at times upon positive coarseness. Nevertheless, the comic element of the play is interesting, and shows the fewest signs of straining. The serious element—the dramatic motive, in other words—is, as already stated, commonplace. And this commonplaceness is not relieved by careful construction, though it grows at times into situations which are really strong. Our criticism may be better illustrated by a brief reference to the play itself. In "The Galley Slave" four important characters take part; one of these, a young artist, by name *Sidney Norcott*, is betrothed to an American heiress, *Cicely Blaine*, who is in turn sought in marriage by *Baron Le Bois*. The latter has already a wife living, *Francesca Brabant*, a wife whom he had deserted. The story is so conducted that *Cicely* is led to believe that *Norcott* is the husband of *Francesca*. She marries the *Baron*, and on her wedding-night is visited by *Sidney*, who is found in her apartment, and who, to shield her honor, confesses himself to be a thief. It is obvious that the remainder of the play is dedicated to the praiseworthy motive of punishing vice and crowning virtue. In constructing his plot on the basis of this story, Mr. Campbell seems to have believed that a few strong situations, combined with a great deal of comic business, makes a play. His first act is unquestionably dull, and, though it serves to introduce the characters, does not excite any real interest. The second act develops the sub-plot at such length that the dramatic motive is almost lost sight of. The latter, however, is worked up in the second portion of this act, and here is where Mr. Campbell appears to invite criticism. The method which he uses to involve his four important personages is utterly illogical. A conversation between two women about a man whose name is not mentioned by either of them and the refusal of *Cicely* to look at the ring which *Francesca* proffers to her are examples of this method. The third act is wholly tame until the climax is reached, and the latter is a very old effect. The fourth act is the strongest in the play, and closes with a situation which is striking and novel. Viewed by itself, it is a good act; viewed in relation to what has gone before, it seems to be strained and unnatural. The last act is developed in a manner that suggests all sorts of traditions, with which, we fear, Mr. Campbell is much too familiar. It would be impossible at this time to call attention to the many inconsistencies and forced effects closely linked with the plot of "The Galley Slave;" suffice it to say that they are in number large enough to destroy the artistic beauty of this plot. The playwright, however, probably recognized the weakness of his drama, and, to make up for it, pushed his comic characters prominently into the foreground. The result is that the sub-plot seems at times to have the importance of a motive, and thus fails to fill its proper place. Of the dialogue we cannot say much in praise, at least not of the serious dialogue; for this is overloaded with cheap sentimente and aphorisms. The characters in the drama are equally conventional.

The interest of "The Galley Slave" lies in its comedy, and in a few situations; that is all we can say in its favor. Unfortunately, the actors who played last night, were not of a class to make the most of their opportunities. Miss Maude Granger is growing to be a very monotonous actress; a few gestures, postures, facial expressions, and vocal tones—these are her effects, and these she reports to a tiresome extent. Her *Cicely* was in no sense a strong performance. Miss Emily Rigl was weaker still, and made the character of *Francesca* quite uninteresting. Both Miss Granger and Miss Rigl distort their mouths unpleasantly in their efforts to speak with force. The men in the cast are average provincial actors, and, though they may satisfy a Haverly audience, are not fitted to give much aid to an ambitious dramatist. Mr. Campbell's play was not, therefore, seen under the most favorable circumstances, but it was not, on this account, less notable for poverty of thought and slovenly workmanship.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE.

Following the entertainment of the Church "Pinafore" Company at this cozy little theatre comes the performance of Mr. Ulinton Hall's well-organized comedy company, which was presented last evening, and which was received with all the uncompromising laughter which undigesting fun is accustomed to evoke. The entertainment is called "The Strategists," and is also called a comedy, a description which does not exactly suit it, for it is rather a farcical elaboration of the same order as "Hobbies" and that other Pullman palace-car frolic which Haverly's Theatre lately gave to a well-pleased public. It is a composition of unmitigated fun, buoyant with action, brimming over with laughter-moving qualities, and full of the liveliest of impossible situations. All its strategy turns upon the parts assumed by Mr. Ulinton Hall himself, who, outside his proper character, represents two old gentlemen of most obstinate and irreconcilable antagonisms, and who, out of their very antipathies, evolves the results which he desires amid peals of appreciative laughter. The company, in altogether excellent, and every member of it contributes in his or her own fashion to the success of one of the pleasantest trifles which have lately been presented in some of the City theatres. But while the piece is very pleasant, it is also dashed by objectionable grossnesses of which it should be purged. There are streaks of vulgarity running through it of the most vigorous order, and it has specimens of *double entendre* which have never been put through any clarifying process. Outside of these defects, it is a most acceptable piece of amusement, likely to leave a very pleasing if an ephemeral impression.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. John White's third organ recital will be given to-morrow afternoon at Chickering Hall, when he will have the aid of Mr. George Ellard, tenor.

The second soirée of chamber music by the New-York Philharmonic Club will take place to-night at Chickering Hall. Mr. Franz Rummel will play, and Mr. Remmerts is to contribute two songs.

At the Academy of Music, "Faust" was sung by Mr. Mapleson's opera company yesterday evening in admirable style, with the cast as previously announced. Mlle. Vallaria won renewed favor for her charming rendering of *Marguerite*. This evening, as an extra performance, "Aïda" will be presented, with the same strong cast as hitherto, Mme. Ambre assuming the title rôle. Miss Cary as *Amneris*, Signor Campanini as *Rhadames*, Signor Galassi as *Amonasro*, Herr Behrens as *Ramfis*, and Signor Monti as *Il Re*.

Among the many attractions at the Aquarium, the tricks of the famous Broncho horses form the chief feature. These interesting quadrupeds go through a military drill, in which they execute all the evolutions by word of command. One horse, Kitty, has been taught to distinguish different colors. Flora, a magnificent brown and white mare, rolls a barrel up and down an incline, and Nettie, a beautiful, large, white horse, leaps over four horses and a five-barred gate at the same time. The troop of educated dogs in their various antics are highly amusing.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—It is probable that Collamer, in jail here for forgery, will be handed over to Illinois officers, and will be used in that State as a witness against persons accused of murdering Sorenson, at a village near Chicago, on July 19, 1875. Collamer's confession, implicating himself, John Lamb, now under sentence of death for the murder of Officer Rice, of Chicago; Matthew Kenroy, at present in the Michigan Penitentiary, and Bass Barnes, gambler, of Marengo, Ill., was not credited by officers here, but it was sent to Chicago, where the authorities satisfied themselves of its truth. The object of the murder was robbery, as Sorenson was a large cattle-dealer, and had a large amount of money in his possession. Gov. Robinson will grant a warrant, permitting Collamer to be taken West, if by Wednesday, the District Attorney and the Judge of the court now in session conclude that he cannot be sentenced here for a long term on the pending charge of forgery.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 1.—H. O. Culver, Marshal of Cameron, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was shot dead on the street last evening, it is supposed, by John Withers and a man named Harpham. The citizens are in arms searching for the murderers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Another daring robbery was committed here last evening at the residence of the Hon. Hiram Sherman. A package of diamonds that was committed at the residence of the Hon. William G. Fargo a few days ago, and it is the general opinion that the city is being worked by a well-organized gang of sneak-thieves.

The receipts of hogs at East Buffalo to-day, contained two cars in which the animals had been cut and slashed in a fearful manner, evidently done in spite.

Capt. Andrew McKenzie who was arrested for the murder of Andrew Russell, on the barge Walton, last Friday morning, made a full confession of the crime to-night. As was supposed at the time, Russell was in his bunk when the Captain returned to the barge, and he began to chaff the latter about his staying out with prostitutes, ending his remarks with the statement that the Captain's daughter was also one which so incensed the latter that a scuffle ensued, and Russell threatened to kill the Captain with a handspike, whereupon the latter, as he states, attempted to reach the rail, but finding his assailant closing upon him, picked up the tongs and dealt him a deadly blow on the head, after which he hid Russell's money, so that it would not be found on his person if arrested, and threw the latter's body overboard, together with his own bloody shirt and a number of other articles supposed with blood. McKenzie declares that he only hit the money so that it would not appear that it was for robbery that the deed was done, as he had no intention of robbing the old man.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 1.—The officers of the Bank of Montreal received a telegram from New-York announcing the cashier's draft for $3,000 forgery. It purported to have been drawn by the Commercial Bank of Rochester on the American Exchange Bank of New-York, and was presented by two men named Wilson and Smith, horse dealers, who have been in the city for the past 10 days, and was accepted without inquiry, the sharpers being introduced by an Ottawa man. Both escaped to the United States, but have been heard from in Utica. They drew $2,500 on Thursday and $500 on Friday, and the fraud was not discovered until Saturday night, after they had made their escape.

FREMONT, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Andrew Koeble and James Welch were arrested, late Saturday night, for the murder of a man who was found dead near this city on July 17, 1875. The body was found by the roadside with a bullet-hole through the head and a revolver in one hand. In a memorandum-book in his pocket was written: "I am tired of life; bury me here." Facts since revealed led to detectives being employed, and evidence has been discovered that leaves little doubt of the being a case of robbery and murder, and of the guilt of both men arrested.

WAPAKONETTA, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The burglar shot by officers trying to arrest a gang at New-Bremen last Thursday night has been recognized by a detective as the son of a wealthy merchant of Toledo, and not a tramp, as before stated. The ball is no bullet in New-Bremen over the fatal wounding of Marshal Landelburg that that it is threatened, if the guilty men are caught, they will never leave the town alive. As an instance of the feeling against tramps, a poor wretch was arrested on suspicion Saturday night, and yesterday morning a mob broke into a hardware store and cleaned out the stock of whips with which to lash him out of town.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 1.—In a private difficulty in Oglethorpe-street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, H. McCauley, a marble merchant, was shot with a pistol and killed by J. W. Harris, a farmer. Self-defense is claimed. The Coroner is now holding an inquest. Harris surrendered himself.

EUPHRATA, Penn., Dec. 1.—The body of Mrs. Huber's daughter, 6 months old, who died suddenly on Friday, Nov. 21, was exhumed this morning, and an inquest was held. The jury, after taking testimony, rendered a verdict that the child died from symptoms of poisoning. They could not agree as to whether the poison was administered accidentally or intentionally.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 1.—Levi P. Stone, of Cornish, was mysteriously injured on Nov. 11, in his barn, and died on Friday last. Mr. Stone was 51 years old, and a citizen of good character. He had had trouble with his family, especially the boys. His family say that he went out on Tuesday evening, and was found in his barn Wednesday night, and that he fell through the floor into the cellar of the barn, cutting his head and receiving other bruises. Preparations were made for the funeral on Sunday but the authorities interfered, and ordered an inquest, which was held to-day. Foul play is suspected.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 1.—J. M. Phelps, who keeps a large dyeing establishment here, was assaulted Saturday night in front of his place of business by a negro named Jones, and so badly beaten that his life is despaired of. Phelps accused the negro, who was formerly in his employment, with stealing goods from him, and this led to the difficulty.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Dec. 1.—The Elliott County regulators last Saturday visited Morgan County, and proceeded to "regulate" some of its inhabitants. They took out and whipped a man named Cassidy, William Perry, John Edwards, and three others. They then visited the houses of seven women, five of whom they whipped, and then returned home.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—In the United States Court to-day, Sidney A. Grant, connected with the so-called Denver Land Company, which has been advertising lots for sale in North Denver at $1, was to-day found guilty of misusing the mails. He will be sentenced to-morrow. The penalty being either $500 fine or imprisonment or both.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 1.—Milton Reed, the counsel for the Metacomet Bank, this afternoon received a dispatch from Quebec announcing that a Court of Review, consisting of three Judges of the Superior Court, has sustained Judge McCord's decision quashing the capias under which Walter Paine third was held. Paine has not yet been discharged, and it is not likely he will be at present, as further proceedings for his detention are open to the bank.

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO BREWERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Dyer decided the case of Mathew Gottfried against the Philip Best Brewing Company, sustaining the complainant's patent. The decision is of great importance to brewers, as it makes them liable for royalty for the use of a process and apparatus for pitching the inner surfaces of kegs and barrels, which have been in operation in all large breweries for several years. The case may be appealed to the Supreme Court. The sum claimed by the plaintiff for infringement of his patent to date and for royalty for future use is not yet determined. It is understood that other large brewers, including those of Illinois and other States, have stipulated to abide by this decision, subject to the confirmation by the Supreme Court.

LABORERS AND THEIR WAGES.

PITTSTON, Penn., Dec. 1.—The principal coal companies at this place to-day voluntarily advanced the wages of their miners 10 per cent.

READING, Penn., Dec. 1.—Thirty boys employed at Jackson's rope-walk struck this morning for higher wages.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

"SCOTS WHA HAE WI' WALLACE FED."

THE ANNUAL DINNER AT DELMONICO'S—NAMES OF THE PROMINENT GUESTS—FESTIVITIES FOLLOWED BY INTELLECTUAL EXERCISES.

Last night the annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society was held at Delmonico's, and some hundred and fifty gentlemen attended on the festive occasion. The preparatory meeting was held on the 13th ult., at which the officers of the year were elected. The President then elected, Mr. John S. Kennedy, presided at the dinner, seated at the place of honor at the cross-table which stretched across the room at the north end. On his right sat Mr. B. Richardson, the President of the St. George's Society; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, Mr. D. F. Appleton, of the New-England Society; Mr. George Stevens, Mr. John Rose, and Mr. Alexander Lang. On his left were Chief-Justice Daly, of the St. Patrick's Society; Dr. Osmiston, Chauncey M. Depew, of the St. Nicholas Society; Mr. C. G. Nicholson, of the Caledonian Club; Mr. Alexander Knox, Dr. Colville, and Mr. Robert Dinwiddie. Among other gentlemen present, officers of the society, and others, were Messrs. Walter Watson, Bryce Gray, John Paton, William A. Paton, John MacKay, Thomas Maitland, Thomas Henderson, Jr., Evan J. Fraser, William Wood, Robert Gordon, Alexander P. Irvin, James M. Morrison, William Coverly, John A. Stewart, D. Macgregor Cæsar, Alexander Knox, W. Stevenson, A. M. Stewart, Robert Malcolm, Alex Dalrymple, James Gillies, J. A. Craig, John Harrison, Dundas Dick, John Patterson, Dr. Robert Buchanan, W. H. Edwards, Gen. Kiddoo, Carlysle Norwood, Jr., Vice-President St. Nicholas; S. F. Stanton, James W. Alexander, Samuel Burrows, James Fraser, William Major, William Cullen, Erving McIntyre, William Paton, Charles Scribner, Prof. Archibald Alexander, C. B. Alexander, William Alexander, Charles Arnold, Alexander G. Macosh, Dr. Magie, William Morrison, James Brand, J. Houston, Consul Archibald, John C. Seager, Alexander McKenzie, John A. Robertson, John H. Strahan, J. H. Mooney, and a number of other well-known gentlemen.

The room had been draped for the occasion with the English and American flags; in front of the President the letters "S. A. S." in flowers indicated the society; in the balcony a band discoursed Scottish airs between the toasts, but the chief glory in the line of music was a real Highland piper in full dress and wearing the tartan of the Clan Cameron, who, while the eating was in active progress, marched around the room playing the bagpipes. Food as they were, however, they failed to drown the hum of busy conversation and the rattle of knives and forks. Piper Clelland piped nobly, and marched grandly, as became one whose early years and not a few of his late ones had been spent in the British Army. When he had blown himself almost out of dry, he put down his pipes and retired to a table in the corner, where he was well taken care of by friends, who fed him with choice meats and champagne to keep his back stiff and his wind good. He was dedicedly one of the successes of the evening, and the crowning glory was when the haggis was brought in. This was the centre-piece of the dinner. When the important moment arrived the waiters and the piper mysteriously disappeared. In a few moments the inspiring (or otherwise) strains of the bagpipe were heard approaching in the distance; then the doors were thrown open, and in marched Piper Clelland at the head of a long string of waiters bearing each high above his head a dish of haggis. Their appearance brought the guests to a pitch of wild enthusiasm, so that they cheered and applauded with Scottish vigor and strength, while the procession made the circuit of the room, and finally smoking dish of the national food was deposited at the head of each table. (Delmonico waiters are used to anything, so they did not look very much bewildered, though they were all Germans and Frenchmen.) There were other outbursts of enthusiasm when the band in the gallery played "He is an Englishman," and it had to repeat it, while half the guests sang it in chorus with much enthusiasm; and, as a set-off to this, "Who wadna fecht for Charlie," was likewise encored and sung.

Dinner nearly over, the "intellectual exercises," as Mr. Chauncey Depew facetiously called them, began by President Kennedy reading a portion of the Secretary's report, which showed, among other things, that the society had distributed in charity during the year, $2,640; that, generally, the society was in a sound financial condition, and that it had relieved a great number of poor and distressed Scotch people. The present occasion was the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the society in this State. It was started in 1756, when New-York was a colony. The report being disposed of, Mr. Kennedy returned thanks for the honor done him in his election to the Presidency of the society, and said it was the highest honor that any one could aspire to in New-York. [Great applause.] This was a day, he added, to keep alive the memory of their common nationality, which was now here more warmly manifested than in New-York. They already had a statue to Scott in Central Park, and one to Burns would come next. [More applause.] Then President Kennedy gave the first toast—"The Day an' a' who Honor it"—and called on Mr. Dougall, (the bookseller of Beekman-street) for a song, and Mr. Lagrat sang "Scotland Yet," the company joining in the chorus with enthusiastic disregard of time. When the song was over the President read a number of telegrams he had received, many from the St. Andrew Societies in various distant cities in this country, who were also celebrating the day, and some by cable from Scotland. One of these referred to Mr. Gladstone's candidature for Edinburgh, and such a chorus of groans arose as almost overpowered the minority applauding. It was evident that the old Scotch Tory feeling was pretty strong in the company, and that the great Liberal was not a favorite with the majority. After the telegrams came the second toast: "The Queen," to the tune being drunk standing, and followed by the singing of the national anthem, led by Mr. C. H. Kerr. President Kennedy gave the third toast, "The President," and spoke warmly for the present occupant of the White House, who, he said, had shown that he had one good Scotch quality—he knew when to say no, and stick to it. In conclusion he called upon someone present to sing "Yankee Doodle," but this was a feat which no one seemed equal to. In a corner of the room where some young Princeton students were congregated, some one was heard trying to whistle that historic air, but the attempt was a failure, and President Kennedy, seeing this, called for a drinking of the toast, which was done with all honors; the "Land o' Cakes" was responded to by the Rev. Dr. Taylor by glorification of Scotland, but immediately after, the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, responding to "The Land We Live In," took the opportunity to make a great deal of fun of his native country and Dr. Taylor's glorification of it, and as to its being compared with "the land we live in," why, said he, if the whole of Scotland were dropped into it we shouldn't be able to see it had made any difference. Many other toasts succeeded, suitably responded to by speech and song by some of the eminent gentlemen present, and the gathering did not break up till an early hour this morning.

"REPRESENTATIVE" REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an illustration of the truth of your article in Sunday's TIMES on the Republican organization, let me mention that a friend who attended the meeting of the Eighteenth District Republican Association on Nov. 7 assures me that he took a note of the persons present, and that they were as follows:

BARNEY BIGLIN, Custom-house cartman, (President.)
WILLIAM H. ARNOLD, in Appraiser's department, Custom-house.
JAMES M. TURNER, in Department of Buildings, (Secretary.)
JOSEPH O. CARROLL, Assistant Weigher, Custom-house; not favorably mentioned in an official report.
JAMES R. COSGROVE, court officer, Special Sessions.
JAMES F. GUILFOILE, Appraiser's department, Custom-house.
ROBERT ELLIS, brother-in-law of Arnold, above named.
WILLIAM D. SLOAN, Custom-house Storekeeper.
JOHN PULLMAN, Custom-house Inspector.
HARRY PADELFORD, one of the men mixed up in the supposed business of attempting to draw pay as Deputy United States Marshal and Inspector of Election at the same time.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, court messenger, Special Sessions; permitted to resign from Custom-house for misconduct.
DAN JOHNSTON, brother-in-law of Biglin, Assistant Weigher, Custom-house.
THOMAS HIGHLAND, policeman.
STEPHEN MONAGHAN, lately turned out of Custom-house for neglect of duty, and candidate for a place in Appraiser's office.
PATRICK RYAN, Appraiser's department, Custom-house.
PATRICK GILBRIDE, policeman, Twenty-ninth Precinct, now or lately under charges for drunkenness. There were four others whose names my friend could not learn.

These patriots are stated, in the *Tribune* of Nov. 8, to have passed resolutions congratulating the Republican Party on its victories, and "thanking the Republicans of New-York for"—not for keeping the patriots aforesaid in office—but "for their hearty approval of the platform adopted at Saratoga, and for the election of Alonzo B. Cornell." After bestowering Cornell with flattery, on motion of Mr. Turner, of the Department of Buildings, they gave Gen. Arthur a deserved compliment, which would have had more weight if it had come from some other source than a "bread-and-butter brigade." These men are allowed to represent the 1,800 Republicans in that district. Does any one believe this sort of thing can continue long?

ANTI-MACHINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you published the names of the Biglin family for giving thanks, and also a list of the places which they hold, but "Republican" did not give you all. The following is a complete list so far as known by those outside the Ring in the Eighteenth District:

BARNEY Biglin, Custom-house carting, and sundry other political jobs as he can from time to time pick up.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Examiner in Appraiser's office, Custom-house.
JOHN BIGLIN, Assistant Weigher, Custom-house.
WILLIAM P. BIGLIN, clerk in Post Office.
DAN JOHNSTON, brother-in-law, Assistant Weigher, Custom-house.
JIM JOHNSTON, brother-in-law, in Police Department.
TOM REILLEY, cousin, in Post Office.
TOM CHAMPION, in some place, supposed in Police Department.

There is another brother of Barney for whom the Eighteenth District is on the lookout after Gov. Cornell gets in; then they will be all carved for, and a general thanksgiving of the whole Eighteenth District will be held.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

GEN. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS DEAD.

THE HONORABLE CAREER OF A SOLDIER WHO BEGAN IN THE RANKS—INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis died at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, after being confined to his bed for five days with pneumonia. Week before last the General attended the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, in Washington, and took a severe cold at the unveiling of the Thomas monument. He reached Chicago on Tuesday of last week, intending to remain there during the Winter. On Wednesday he was unable to leave his bed, and although the best medical aid in the city was called into requisition, including the Surgeon on Gen. Sheridan's staff, the disease proved too powerful to be uprooted, and the General passed away, at the age of 51 years.

Jefferson C. Davis was born in Clark County, Ind., March 2, 1828. His first military service was during the Mexican war, at the beginning of which he offered himself as a volunteer private. He joined the Second Indiana regiment, and fought in Gen. Taylor's lines at the battle of Buena Vista. During these early days of his military career, the young soldier, then a mere boy, distinguished himself for bravery and coolness, and so impressed his commanding officers that, at the close of the war, he was recommended to President Polk for appointment in the regular Army. The recommendation was heeded, and in 1849 he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First United States Artillery. From 1850 to 1852 he served in New-Orleans in enforcing the Neutrality laws during the Cuban troubles, and in 1853 he took part in the last campaign against the Seminole Indians. In 1855 he was ordered to Baltimore in the Light Artillery service, remaining there until 1856, when he was assigned to Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, under Capt. Anderson. Here the civil war found him, and he was in command of a battery when the fort fell in April, 1861. After the fall of Sumter, Davis was made a Captain, and he returned to Indiana, raised a regiment, and offered his services to the Government as a volunteer. They were promptly accepted, and he was made Colonel of his regiment. He at once joined Gen. Fremont at St. Louis, and took part in the encagement of Blackwater and Crosstimbers, Arkansas. On Dec. 18, 1861, he was made Brigadier-General of volunteers for gallant conduct at Milford, Mo., where he captured a force of the enemy greatly superior to his own. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth in March, 1862, and also in the battle of Corinth in the following month. After the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and ordered to report to Gen. Nelson in Louisville, Ky. He was engaged with Nelson in organizing troops at that point. On Sept. 29, 1862, some difficulty arose between Davis and Nelson in the Galt House, and, after a heated controversy, Gen. Davis shot his superior officer dead. For this act he was court-martialed, but was honorably acquitted on the trial.

Gen. Davis participated with Buell and Rosecrans in the campaign through Kentucky and Tennessee. He was in the battle of Stone River, and also at Chickamauga. Later in the war, he fought under Grant at Mission Ridge, and also under Sherman at Bussard's Roost. He was in the engagement at Resaca, and in nearly all the decisive battles which resulted in the fall of Atlanta. In June, 1864, he was placed in command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, relieving Gen. John M. Palmer. He was present at the fall of Jonesboro, which decided the fate of Atlanta. He marched with Sherman through Georgia to Savannah, and thence to Goldsborough and Raleigh, at which latter place Gen. Johnston surrendered Gen. Canby by virtue of his rank, and Gen. Davis received the brevet of Major-General, and on July 23, 1866, he was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, a command which he held at the time of his death. His regiment has been stationed most of the time since his appointment in Oregon. After the murder of Gen. Canby by the Modocs, in 1873, Gen. Davis took command of the forces employed against the Indians, and forced the savages to surrender. His regiment is now in the Indian Territory. The body of the General will be sent to Indianapolis under an escort detailed by Gen. Sheridan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The sudden death of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, at Chicago, brings to mind the story of how he killed Gen. William Nelson, at the Galt House, in this city, in 1862. Bragg and Buell were fighting one another on the way here, where the provisions of the Federals were stored. Gen. Nelson was in command of Louisville, and Gen. Davis in charge of the work on the intrenchments. At the close of the day, when Gen. Davis reported to Gen. Nelson the number of men at work upon the intrenchments and enrolled for service, he [Davis] was denounced and cursed for not having more. Davis replied that he had done his duty. Nelson, in gruff manner, ordered him to report to Chesnut-street. Davis then said he would have the provost guard eject him from the city. Davis replied that he was a General officer, and should be treated as a gentleman.

Later, at the Galt House, as Gov. Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near the office desk, both gentlemen having just left the breakfast table, Gen. Davis approached and asked Gov. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Gen. Nelson. He demanded of Gen. Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received the week before. Gen. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder, stating that he was hard of hearing. Davis again demanded the humiliating apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him on the head. Davis stepped back and seemed to clinch his fist, and turned and again addressed Gen. Nelson, when Nelson slapped him in the face and denounced him as a coward. Gen. Davis turned away, remarking to Gen. Nelson, that this is not the last of it. He returned to the large hall at the Galt House, and, meeting Capt. T. W. Gibson, asked him if he had a weapon. Gibson handed Davis the pistol, without making any inquiry as to the use he wished to make of it. Gen. Davis then crossed back to the point he had left, and met Gen. Nelson as he came out of the ladies' parlor to go up stairs. Gen. Davis told him to defend himself and almost immediately f

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. 1907.		U. S. 6s R. 1907.	
$12,000	107¼	$50,000	107¼
$10,000	107⅝	$10,000	107¼
$10,000	107⅝	$1,000	107¼
$20,000	107¼	$5,000	107¼
$50,000	107¼	$1,500	107⅝
$50,000	107¼		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. Y. C. & H. R.		Wells-Fargo Ex.	
$3,000	104	100	104
Trans. Co. Scrip		Denver & R. Grande	
5,000	50	100	11
Boston, H. & E. R.		Canton.	
10,000	81⅛	100	82⅜
4,000	82	100	82⅜
C. & O. 1st cons. 6s			
3,000	93	90	93
C. & O. extend. bd.			
5,000	87	200	93⅛
N. J. C. 1st cons. 6s		400	93⅜
1,000	104	100	93⅜
A. D. Im. Co. 7s		100	93⅜
5,000	107	50	93⅜
Am. D. Co. 7s ss.		Sutro Tunnel.	
10,000	83	1100	4⅜
N. W. C. G. S.		50	4⅜
3,000	113	Delaware & Hud.	
Mor. & E. R. cons.		100	93⅜
5,000	93½	100	93⅝
D. & H. C. 7s '84.		500	93⅝
5,000	107	200	93⅝
D. L. & W. 1st 6s		200	93⅝
1 interest		Western Union.	
36,000	93½	200	93⅝
C. & I. C. 7s.		100	93⅝
21,000	81	100	93⅝
Dany. & Bel. R. 1st.		200	93⅝
5,000	95	100	93⅝
Ohio & Miss. 1st.		100	93⅝
10,000	115⅜	100	93⅝
5,000	115⅝	Pacific Mail.	
C. P. & M. 1st.		100	93⅝
1,000	109	100	93⅝
L. S. & M. Sou. 1st.		100	93⅝
10,000	104	100	93⅝
A. D. Im. Co. 7s.		100	93⅝
5,000	107	100	93⅝

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 1:

Barnard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building, with lot 16.7 by 70, No. 4 Renwick-st., said side, 94.7 feet north of Canal-st., for $4,600, to J. W. Dimmock. Also, similar sale, F. B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lot 23 by 100, No. 774 9th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 52d-st., for $16,100, to Daniel McMullan.

Nicholas V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, James P. Crane, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 23 by 98.9, No. 250 West 41st-st., south side, 350 feet east of 8th-av., for $10,105, to M. Nassau. Also, similar sale, Josiah T. Lovejoy, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on east 97th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 4th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 98th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 4th-av., for $12,000, to Daniel McL. Quaxenbush, plaintiff.

Louis Meeker, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lot 17 by 98.9, No. 324 West 42d-st., south side, 118 feet east of 9th-av., for $7,050, to Benjamin Sire.

Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, Edward S. Rapallo, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 70, No. 809 Lexington-av., east side, 53.6 feet north of 62d-st., for $15,000, to James Saxton, plaintiff.

T. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 199.10 by 75 by 99.11 by 135.10 by 18.2 by 98.1 by 225, on 6th-av., east side, block front between 140th and 141st sts., for $26,000, to Manhattan Savings Institution, plaintiff.

T. H. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold about 40 acres of land on 10th-av., west side, running through to Broadway, adjoining lands of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, 12th Ward, for $225,000, to Charles A. Cheesebrough, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house, with lot, No. 213 West 26th-st., west of 8th-av., to Dec. 5; and sale by Richard V. Harnett of lots on Willis-av., north of 144th-st., to Dec. 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 1.

South-st., No. 197; the United States Trust Company to John C. Ingraham, trustee.....$12,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 24.2 feet n. of 51st-st., 17x55; James Donohue and wife to Adam Seid.. 10,000
Monroe-st., s. s. corner of Washington-place, 20x100; Mary Hyones and husband to James J. Scallon.. 1,600
Union-av., w. s., part of lot No. 39, 26.7x25; Adelbert Kuhlmann and wife to Maria Kuhlmann.. 2,500
67th-st., w. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x100.4; Sarah Salmon to Mayer Feuchtwanger.. 21,000
9th-st., n. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue D, 75x92.9; also, s. s. 10th-st., 218 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x 92.8; also, s. s. 10th-st., 243 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22x92.9; Joshua Youngs and wife to William F. Youngs.. 23,000
2d-av., s. s., 63.9 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.2x75; Philip Goldsmith to Morris Goldsmith.. 17,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 150.6 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25 x96; W. F. Scott and wife to Harriet A. Evans.. 6,100
54th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; and also, w. s. 2d-av., 75 ft. s. of 54th-st., 25x75; Thomas S. O'Connor and wife to John Otto.. nom.
Same property; Frederick Otto and husband to Thomas O'Connor.. nom.
83d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Napoleon J. Raines and wife to Alexander C. Howe.. 50,000
74th-st., n. s., 136.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17 x102.2; Anthony Smyth and wife to Fanny C. Hastier.. 13,000
Lewis-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x 100; Abbie R. Clarkson to Hugh Mahon.. 4,450
134th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x99.11; James R. Brett to John M. Pinckney.. 8,000
46th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Daniel H. Hendrickson and wife to L. M. Jaeger.. 41,000
Same property; L. M. Jaggar and wife to Frederick A. Potts.. 18,614
46th-st., s. s., 25.5 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x90; Mary Burnside to Catharine Newschaffer.. 18,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 52d-st., 40x80; Aaron Altmayer and others to Theodore G. Thomas.. 18,000
20th-st., s. s., 91.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21.9x83.9; Charles Duggin and wife to Cecilia M. Variello.. 28,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 54th-st., 100x100.5; George M. Groves and others to Hollis L. Cowperthwait.. 190,000
43d-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x74.1; James L. Little and wife to Harriet E. Price.. 10,000
24th-st., n. s., 176 ft. w. of 5th-av., 197.6x25; Matilda L. Matsen and husband to John Knower.. 80,000
15th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x 100.5; C. P. Hemenway and others, Trustees, to Mary C. Dodge.. 27,000
87th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Robert Nasiay and wife to William D. Ellis.. 49,000
25th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Marshall O. Roberts and husband to Sarah Ann Duggin.. 27,000
29th-st., n. s., 113.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x98.9; Charles Duggin and wife to Louise Sasse.. 26,000
2d-av., s. s. corner of 108th-st., 50x100; also, n. s. 109th-st., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11, and also, n. w. corner of 2d-av. and 109th-st., 50x100; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Arnold Lustig.. 19,000
2d-av. and 85th Bridge-st., 197x182; irregular, and also, w. s. 3d-av., 232 Ward, 100x114; George Windemuth to Matthew Ziegler and others.. nom.
Varick-st., e. s. corner of 73d-st., 171.11x 133.5x irregular; Catherine W. St. John and others to George De F. Lord.. 45,000
Terrace-place, s. s., 25.3 ft. w. of Findlay-st., 25.3x100; Theodore Burwell, Referee, to Sarah Jackson.. 1,200
Morris-av., e. s. corner of Gouverneur-st., 112.5 x100.2; Patrick Leahy to Catherine Leahy.... nom.
3d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Ave. 96 and 104th-av., 40x100; Maria Wheeler to Hester McNulty.. 100
2d-av. and High Bridge-st., 197x182x irregular, and also, n. s. 3d-av., 197.11x182 irregular; George Windemuth, Guardian, &c., to Mathew Zeigler, and others.. 1,000
New-York Life Insurance Company to Church Erection Fund of Presbyterian Church, United States of America.....$12,320
Riker, J. H., to Samuel Riker.....1,000
Sargent, H., to Julia A. Clark.....12,945
Dodsdill, T. K., Executor, &c., to H. Wesh.....15,000
Young, E. P. C. and others, Executors, &c., to William G. Wilson.....none.

LEASE RECORDED.

Harriman, Edward H., to Henry Kaver and others; No. 94 Avenue B, 24 years for annual rent of.....$1,320

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT CORNER OF 86TH-ST. and 4th-av., 100x100.

ALSO,

A plot of 20 lots on 6th-av. and side streets, fronting Central Park, for $100,000.

ALSO,

A corner lot on 5th-av. $40,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 29 EAST 82D-ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs., complete remodelled, frescoed house, with first-class heater and gas-fixtures; extra plumbing; bells two years; immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises, or at

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Choice plots of extraordinary size on either of these two principal thoroughfares; most favorable offers to prompt buyers. For further particulars, documents offered to prompt buyers, &c. For plans, terms, &c., apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,236 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE REASONABLY.—Two detached water-fronts, near City, for chemical works, factories, &c.

R. A. YOUNG, Engineer,
No. 20 Exchange-place.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.—Superb 22-foot house, only $58,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 58 EAST 49TH-ST.—FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100. Price $52,500; $8,000 or $10,000 can remain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.—Fine cabinet-finished house, $40,000; a bargain. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE Plots in plots. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., 4 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY AUTHORITY OF A DECREE OF THE United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas, made on the 20th day of May, 1879, in the suit of OLIVER L. FORBES et al., complainants, vs. THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant, pending in said court at Tyler, Texas, in Equity No. 47, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, for cash, absolutely and without reserve, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the fifth day of December, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lots of land in the City of New-York, viz.: All those fifteen lots of land situate, lying and being on the south side of 122d-street, in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, by the easterly line of the Twelfth-avenue, and running thence eastwardly, along One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, three hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Twelfth-avenue, ninety-nine feet and ten inches, to the centre-line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre-line, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, three hundred and seventy-five feet, and thence northwardly, and parallel with Twelfth-avenue, ninety-nine feet and ten inches, to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street at the point or place of beginning—be the said dimensions more or less. —Dated November 20th, 1879.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Receiver,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FLATS TO RENT IN THE NEW APARTMENT-HOUSE No. 756 7th-av., for small families only. For particulars, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, or janitor on premises.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED apartment in the Knickerbocker; eight light rooms, including kitchen. Apply Janitor, No. 3 West 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES NOS. 503 and 505 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January; also Nos. 507 and 509 Broadway, 50x200, and No. 511 Broadway, 25x200, all extending through to Mercer-st.; immediate possession, and at very moderate rent for desirable occupation. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BANKING-ROOM NO. 35 Wall-st., nearly opposite the Sub-Treasury. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE SIX-STORY FIRE-PROOF WAREhouse No. 54 Washington-st. to rent. Apply to J. NAYLOR, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY, NO CHILdren, is desirous of hiring a thoroughly first-class dwelling, which must contain five master's rooms and rooms for servants and it must be well and fully furnished; a liberal rent will be paid for a suitable house. Please address, for particulars, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Agents.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS TENANT, A house, either furnished or unfurnished.

IRVING & LORD, No. 20 William-st.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LA BRETAGNE, Sabolina.....Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Joucla.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais or Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

GEN. WERDER, Smt. Dec. 6 | BREIN.....Sat. Dec. 20
DONAU.....Sat. Dec. 13 | NECKAR.....Sat. Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Dec. 2 | Bolivia.....Dec. 13, 5 A. M.
Devonia.....Dec. 6, 10 A. M. | Anchoria, Dec. 20, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $60; to Belfast, $70. Reduction tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Assyrian.....Dec. 6 | Alsatian.....Dec. 13, 5 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Thurs., Dec. 4 | WIELAND, Thurs., Dec. 18
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Dec. 11 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Dec. 25

Rates of Passage: From Plymouth, London, Cherbourg or Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York; landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

SWITZERLAND, Friday, Dec. 5, 10 A. M.
WESTERNLAND, Friday, Dec. 19, 10 A. M.

For terms of passage, &c., other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 2 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, (old Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 3
SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Dec. 13

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1, L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, Dec. 27, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Dec. 22, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 327 BROADWAY.

C. H. R. MARSHALL, R. H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 13
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Dec. 18
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, Dec. 27

*Made à la carte, small table service.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 10 and Jan. 5 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGIA, Capt. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASKELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the commanders of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 at latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage not crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the south of 43.

From New-York to LIVERPOOL, on QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M. | ROMANIA, Dec. 11, 8 A. M.
ABYSSINIA, Dec. 10, 3 P. M. | GALLIA, Dec. 18, 3:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 6 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, &c., attached to each vessel. The saloons are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room, $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLADDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Dec. 13, 5 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. SPENCER.....Thurs., Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

Rates per foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 10 A. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—Sailings of this line take Mersey Landing Stages at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

Rates, $80, $90, and $100, according to state-room. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Wednesday, Dec. 3
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Sat., Dec. 6

Connecting with Central Railroad of Georgia, at Savannah, and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Agent A. & G. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF HAVANA, Van Brunt.....WED., Dec. 10
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Dec. 20

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.

LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FERNANDINA, FLA.

The elegant new side-wheel steamer TARIFF, Capt. Foote, from Pier No. 20 East River at 3 P. M., Dec. 10. For all particulars, Nassau pamphlet, &c., apply to C. H. RALLOFF & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 East River. The Florida Railroad connects at Fernandina. Through tickets via Florida Railroad to Jacksonville, Fla. J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 76S Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 4
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Dec. 13

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS.
THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st. at 5:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the train for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 2d	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d	8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th	12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warranted.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR HONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens (West Point), Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, and Poughkeepsie, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 5 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW Express Steamer DANIEL DREW or CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, as 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE.—The new and unrivalled iron steamboat palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily, including Sundays, at 6:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 6 P. M., Jersey City 6:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic Railroad, steamer ADELAIDE leaves Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBERG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-Hamburg and Milton.—Steamer ANDREW HASKELL, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR.—For Norwich and Worcester Express leaves Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND Intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 24, Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE E. ROUTE.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers viz.:

1,458	1,931	1,619	268	1,409	2,297	808
295	1,603	1,664	1,871	1,119	981	283
1,515	1,733	1,341	1,942	824	1,957	2,015
2,076	1,341	1,842	1,964	324	967	2,016
79	1,123	703	745	2,067	1,668	1,327
730	1,469	1,491	2,309	1,860	1,501	1,325
1,969	1,043	1,929	1,107	1,328	1,726	1,583
80	1,684	9	900	2,452	578	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited: No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1880.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1879.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
ELISHA ATKINS,
Trustees.

By his Attorney,
SIDNEY DILLON,

Attest:
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
(L. S.)
DAVID W. PRIOR,
Notary Public.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business; allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 7 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22, 1879.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1879, at 12 o'clock.

O. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

RAILROAD SECURITIES.—WESTERN UNION wanted to buy or sell, write HEW. O. FOX & CO., Members of New-York Stock Exchange, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Executors:

$3,000 Morris and Essex R.R. Co. 7 per cent Construction Bonds, due 1900.

$20,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. Co. Consolidated Sinking Fund 7 per cent bonds, due 1905.

$10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. Co. 7 per cent Consolidated Mtge. Bonds, due 1907.

$120,000 Michigan Central R.R. Co. 1st mtge. Consolidated 7 per cent Bonds, due 1902.

$20,000 New-York and Harlem R.R. Co. 1st mtge. 7 per cent, Registered Bonds, due 1900.

$10,000 Detroit and Bay City R.R. Co. 1st mtge. 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1905.

$13,000 6th Avenue R.R. Co. 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1890.

$16,000 Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern R.R. Co. 1st mtge. Bonds, due 1903.

$19,500 Worcester R.R. Co. 1st mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1893.

$26,000 Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon R.R. Co. 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1906.

$18,000 Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R.R. Co. 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1908.

$8,000 Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R.R. Co. 2d mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1908.

$65 37-100 Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R.R. Co. Income Bonds.

$600 $100 Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R.R. Co. Income Bonds.

$32 87-100 Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R.R. Co. Income Bonds.

$20,000 International and Great Northern R.R. Co. 1st mtge. Bonds.

10 shares City Fire Insurance Co., $70 each.
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
250 shares United States Life Ins. Co., $50 each.
$6,275 United States Life Ins. Co. Scrip.
100 shares Sun Mutual Ins. Co., $100 each.
100 shares State Avenue R.R. Co., $100 each.
$3,000 Sixth Avenue R.R. Co. Scrip.
130 shares Michigan Central R.R. Co., $100 each.
200 shares Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R. Co. Pref'd, $100 each.
242 shares Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon R.R. Co. Pref'd, $100 each.
146 shares Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon R.R. Co. Common, $100 each.
$60 Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon R.R. Co. Pref'd Stock Scrip.
$600 Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon R.R. Co. Common Stock Scrip.
1,251 shares Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago R.R. Co., $100 each.
32 shares Detroit and Bay City R.R. Co., $100 each.
449 shares Worcester Railroad Co., $25 each.
343 shares International and Great Northern R.R. Co. $100 each.
$55 83-100 International and Great Northern R.R. Co. Stock Scrip.
$0 shares Chemung Bank of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., $100 each.
35 shares First National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., $100 each.
28 shares Pullman Palace Car Co., $100 each.
5,989 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. $25 each.
500 shares Neptune Submarine Co., $10 each.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 per cent Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. P. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage, heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway Co. to J. P. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbia, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgage, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage that the bonds secured thereby, to pay off and discharge such bonds at hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual instalment of interest, viz. on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and amounting to $566,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and of the interest Coupons uppertaining to the same are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William H. Forbes against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to payment and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

New-York, Oct. 25,

A CONSPIRACY TO POISON

HOW THE ESSEX-STREET PLOT WAS ARRANGED.

MARY CONNELLY'S STORY OF JOSEPH VOLKMAR'S SCHEME TO POISON AND ROB BLAIR—JUSTICE DUFFY CONSIDERS THE CASE IMPORTANT AND INCREASES THE COMPLAINANT'S BAIL.

The examination in the case of the alleged poisoning of Charles E. Blair, at No. 114 Essex-street, on the day before Thanksgiving Day, was continued yesterday, in the Essex Market Police Court, and the testimony elicited from Mary Connelly on her cross-examination was more interesting and exciting than any hitherto brought out. So strongly impressed with her story was Justice Duffy, that he decided to increase the bail demanded of Mr. Blair to $1,000, instead of the $500 originally asked for. Mary Connelly was on the witness-stand all day, and the counselors employed by the Volkmars sought by every effort to shake her original statements. Notwithstanding that she is unable to read, and has been unable to refresh her memory by any study of what she has already said, she adhered substantially to her original statements, and without having heard the testimony of other witnesses, she several times corroborated them. When the proceedings opened in the examination-room over the Police court, Mr. Benjamin Baker, a Brooklyn lawyer, appeared and asked to be allowed to represent and protect Mary Connelly in the matter. Then Mary Connelly went on with the story in which she was interrupted on Sunday by an adjournment. She described the journey of herself, Mrs. Volkmar, and Mr. Blair from Boston to this City. By a slow process, her narrative was brought down to Wednesday of last week. On the morning of that day she rose at 5 o'clock. She got up early because Blair was coming. After she and Mr. and Mrs. Volkmar were dressed, they went to the Albany boat to see Blair. They spent some time waiting for him, but at last left. Mrs. Volkmar said she had received a note from Blair, saying he would be there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Volkmar told me, said the witness, to hurry up; that there was no time to be lost; to go out and get some stuff to dose Blair with. Joseph Volkmar said, "If shop-lifting is played out, and there is no money in it, we've got a moneyed man now, and we can make money out of him."

Counselor Hathaway—Didn't this strike you as an abrupt proposition?

The Witness—At what?

"Were you not thunderstruck at this proposal?"

"I was." The witness then went on to say that the arrangement on this proposition was kept up for half an hour. She said she would have nothing to do with it. Joseph Volkmar said "this is the time and place in which we'll tell Blair his fortune." There was several conversations about the matter. They had been talking of it for two weeks in the house. Joseph Volkmar first spoke about it about two weeks after Blair had come back to Chatham Village. Mary Volkmar said he had written that he would come to see her when he came down again. Volkmar said: "Keep on writing to him; as fast as he writes ems letter send an answer back; when he comes down again he don't get away with the $2,000." Mary said: "He'll never go after another Dutchwoman when I'm through with him; he'll either land in the cellar, or in the street, or Ludlow-Street Jail, or we'll black-mail him."

Counselor Hathaway—Do you mean to say that—

The Witness—I mean that if we didn't black-mail him he was to be—

Counselor—Killed?

The Witness—Well, by the time he was dosed, he would be a dead man and would be put in the cellar. There was some talk about cutting off his hair and shaving off his mustache. His body was to be left on the sidewalk when everybody was asleep. Volkmar said he would manage the body himself, by taking it on his back. Joseph Volkmar said: "Blair will never go back to Chatham Village." Witness told Volkmar that if "it" commenced, "it" will make a bad job of it." Joseph Volkmar said: "If we can't get anything by black-mailing him, we'll get it by dosing him." Nothing more was said about it then; we kinder laughed at it, said the witness, and I slept soundly in the kitchen. Two or three days after, they talked of the poisoning again. Mary Volkmar said she wished that Blair would write to her; she also said, "he's got a good watch-chain there." Joseph Volkmar was present. The witness said she did not believe the chain was genuine. Mary Volkmar then said, "Joseph, it would be a nice chain for you." The witness suggested that Blair's watch would be a good thing for a slung-shot, it was so heavy, whereupon Volkmar said he might have it yet. When witness came home last Wednesday, Mrs. Volkmar showed her a note from Blair, and said: "Hurry up; this is the day he is to be here; go and buy the stuff to dose this man." I was thunderstruck, said the witness, and said, "Well by ——, if you are going to dose Blair, I won't be the woman that will have anything to do with it." Joseph said: "This is the time, and Blair has not come from Chatham Village without money. He may have $2,000, as he had last time." Witness told them that she won't make a bad job of it, and very likely get into trouble. Joseph then wanted her to buy the poison. It was about 9:30 now. Volkmar said if the black-mailing did not succeed they would use the stuff. To black-mail him, Blair was to be taken into bed with Mrs. Volkmar and she was then to put a piece of coal on the window outside. Then Blair and Mrs. Volkmar were to get into bed together; the door was to be left open; witness was to stand near, and both were to come in, together with an officer; the witness said she protested to Volkmar that the plan was a shameful one, to put a man in bed with his wife to get money out of him. To this Volkmar said, "You'll find me a smart Dutchman; you bet I'll get the price of a lager-beer place out of this man; for fear this may fail, we'll have the stuff to dose him with, anyhow;" he did not like the black-mailing plan, as he would be obliged to go to court and show himself to the Police. Between 9 and 10 o'clock Mary Volkmar told her to go and buy the medicine; Joseph would give her the money, no matter what it cost. The witness again declared she would have nothing to do with it; Mrs. Volkmar said, "By ——, it's getting late; go along with Joseph, and she consented, however. They walk along with Joseph, and she went toward Division-street; on the way Joseph showed her a druggist's, and he told her to go and say that her husband was sick and could not sleep, and to ask for the druggist's card; she went in and Volkmar stood outside; she asked for something to make a person sleep; the druggist would not ask her anything, but gave her his card; the druggist asked who was sick, and if he had a doctor; he also asked whether it was her husband who was sick.

Justice Duffy here objected to the severe pressure brought to bear on the witness. She was bearing up under a very severe ordeal.

Mr. Hathaway (gruffly)—Not so great as she will have to bear.

The Justice—Not so roughly. You must not bully or threaten this witness. Remember she is here for the people.

A recess was then taken, and at 2 o'clock the examination was resumed, Mr. Bogart questioning the witness. When she came from the drug shop in Canal-street she gave Volkmar, who was waiting, the card, and he wrote something on the back of it in German; then he said he was going to Division-street; he went and witness followed. It was about 12 o'clock when she waited at a distance while he went into the Division-street store; Volkmar was gone nearly half an hour; when he came out he had a large bottle in his hand; he met her and went with her to the house No. 114 Essex-street. She went into the house between 12 and 1 o'clock, and Joseph Volkmar pulled out a bottle and said: "I have got that stuff; if I hadn't got that card I could not have bought the stuff." He said he paid $5 for it. He then said he had to fix it; "What is it?" said I. He said he did not know until he fixed it. I said: "It's funny you paid $5 for it, and don't know what it is;" he said, "I'll make my money out of it." These were his exact words: "I'm going to fix this to give to Blair to-night; if I can't fix him any other way, I'll fix him with this." He then took a flask and a pitcher and went out. He soon came back with beer in the pitcher, and whisky in the flask. She tasted the beer and knew it was liquor; she thinks it was whisky because Volkmar said he had bought 10 cents worth to try the stuff in it. Volkmar then got down a glass with a red mark on it, and a small glass. He put a small quantity ("compliments," the witness called it,) of beer in the glass and some of the whisky in the small glass. Then he put some of the "stuff" from the bottle in the whisky. She knew it was poison, because a druggist afterward told her. It was a white substance, in small lumps; it was not white like powdered sugar. Then he put some in the beer and shook it carefully. He did not use a spoon. The stuff melted, and Volkmar held it up and said: "You can't tell the difference between this and the beer without any stuff in it." The whisky was put under a tumbler and stood on the bureau, to be given to Blair if he wanted a drink of whisky. Mrs. Volkmar then combed her hair and put on her wrapper. She said that when Blair came the witness and Joseph would have to go out. Then Volkmar mixed the morphine in two small champagne bottles, using lukewarm water from a saucepan on the fire. Volkmar said, "It makes no difference who gets the first chance at Blair; give him a dose of that." He had a teaspoonful of the powder in each bottle, and gave the witness one bottle, putting the other on the bureau under a shawl, which also covered the glass of whisky. The witness said, "If I give this to Blair, it might kill him. Volkmar said, 'No it won't; it will only put him to sleep.'" By and by Blair knocked at the door. Mary Connelly admitted him. He called her Mrs. Taylor, as that was the name he knew her by. As he came in Joseph Volkmar jumped into the bedroom. Blair did not see him. Mrs. Volkmar told Blair there was no one in the house besides witness and herself. Her husband she had not seen, she said, for eight days. Mrs. Volkmar asked for money, and Blair said he had some. Then Mrs. Volkmar and Blair went out to buy a supper, and Volkmar hid under the bed, remaining till the two came back.

Mr. Bowen, a counselor, here asked to be allowed to represent Mr. Blair, who was astonished from the startling developments that an attempt had been made on his life, and he desired to have the investigation made complete, and that no one should be shielded. He was confident there had been a conspiracy to do him harm. Justice Duffy said he would consider his proposition later.

Mary Connelly then went on to describe how she had gone to have the bottle tested at Bleecker's, in Bleecker-street. Her account was corroborated by the declaration from Mr. Bogart that he believed the real offender in the case was the witness, and that he expected to show it. Justice Duffy remonstrated, and said he believed the case was so important that the District Attorney should be represented in the court to protect the State's witnesses.

Going back with Joseph and Mrs. Volkmar, and in a beer saloon Mrs. Volkmar told them that the reason she had not put out the piece of coal on the window was because "she could not get the ——old fool in bed." Witness gave back the bottle to Volkmar, and told him it was poison; he kept her away from the house as long as he could, walking her back and forth; then they parted, and she saw Volkmar and his wife talking in the alley. Volkmar said he told his wife she must give Blair a dose of the stuff; she said she would, but it was too early yet; having been out since 9 o'clock, she went home at 7 or 8. Mrs. Volkman and Blair were just going out; the witness followed them out toward the Bowery. Volkmar going with her at a distance; she afterward met Mr. Blair and Mrs. Volkmar in the American Museum, and all were home at 9 o'clock. Blair and Mrs. Volkmar getting back first.

The examination was here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. In consequence of the developments made by the cross-examination, Justice Duffy postponed accepting bail for Blair until to-day, and raised the bail to $1,000.

WEDDING BELLS IN BROOKLYN.

MARRIAGE OF CHIEF-JUSTICE L. BRADFORD PRINCE AND MISS CHILDS.

Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, was yesterday afternoon filled with a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen, who gathered to witness the wedding of Chief-Justice L. Bradford Prince, of New-Mexico, and Miss Hattie Childs, of this City. Judge Prince has long been a resident in the Diocese of Long Island, and a communicant in the Parish of Flushing, and the ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, assisted by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, of Flushing. Judge Prince has for several years been a prominent figure in the affairs of the State. For seven successive years he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving five of those years in the Assembly and two of them in the Senate. During that time he was identified, almost from the beginning of his Legislative career, with various reform measures which engrossed the attention of the people, and was especially known for the part he took in the trials of Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and Mansfield, and for his advocacy of the constitutional amendments submitted while he was in office. He was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, and his wedding with Miss Childs was celebrated while he was on a brief visit to the East during the recess of the court. The Chief-Justice comes of Puritan ancestry, he is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. On the maternal side, he comes of a family which for three generations has furnished Rhode Island's Governor, and has been at the front of the social circles of the State. His father comes of the Long Island family of Princes, which for more than 200 years has made Flushing its abiding place. The bride of the Chief-Justice is the daughter of Dr. E. Russell Childs, a man for several years in the front rank of the medical profession. He was connected with, and instrumental in perfecting the organization of the Bellevue Hospital and several other benevolent medical institutions. By appointment of Gov. Seward he was made Health Officer of the Port of New-York. His term covered the "ship-fever" Summer, and he filled a very arduous position with great credit and skill. In recent days Dr. Childs resided near Saratoga, where he became well known for his generous entertainment of distinguished foreign and American guests.

Judge Prince's stay in the East will be short. His official duties require an early return to New-Mexico, and he will return to Santa Fé soon, taking Mrs. Prince with him.

THE FATE OF A STOWAWAY.

HE FALLS OVERBOARD FROM A BARK AND IS DROWNED.

Edward Land, a stowaway on the British bark Star of the West, which arrived from Swansea yesterday, was lost overboard during the passage. Capt. Day reports that Land came on board the bark at Swansea and desired to work his passage to America. The Captain was unwilling to ship him as he had had no sea experience. On Oct. 26 the bark sailed, and shortly after the pilot had left her Land made his appearance on deck and offered to work for his passage. Capt. Day directed him to make himself useful whenever he could, but would not allow him to go aloft. At 7:30 on the morning of the 11th the cry of "Man overboard!" was heard, and the stowaway was discovered struggling in the water. The helm was immediately put hard down, and the mainyards were backed. This brought the ship to a complete stop, and by this time Capt. Day, who was below when the alarm was given, had reached the deck. The stowaway was discovered clinging to the line of the patent log which hung into the water from the stern. The line was hauled up hand-over-hand until the Captain could almost touch the man holding on to it. Two sailors were ready with ropes to make fast to him when he came within reach. At this critical moment the unfortunate fellow looked up, and suddenly let go his hold, and falling into the water he sank out of sight like a shot. A heavy sea was running, but the Captain proposed to lower a boat at once. His crew, however, were unwilling to man it, and as there was no prospect of saving the man overboard, he decided not to force his men to obey the order. After remaining hove-to for half an hour without any traces of the stowaway being discovered, the bark proceeded on her voyage. The cook reported that when he fell overboard Land was carrying a bucket of water on the port side from the galley. He had on a heavy set of oil-skins and sea-boots at the time, which weighed him down heavily in the water, and probably prevented him from being rescued. The Captain had taken quite a fancy to the young stowaway, who was about 19 years of age. He had a sister and a number of friends in this City whom he expected to join on his arrival.

THE WOOLWICH STEAM-BOAT PIER.

HOW THE CANADA TORE AWAY ONE HUNDRED FEET OF IT.

A cable dispatch from London which was received here on Nov. 19 stated that the National steam-ship Canada had run into and destroyed the Woolwich steam-boat pier on the day previous, while passing down the Thames, but had at once proceeded on her voyage. Yesterday morning the Canada steamed up to her pier on the North River, showing no signs of having met with an accident of any description. Capt. Healey says the steam-ship left her dock on the 18th, shortly before high water, in order to take advantage of the tide. Two tug-boats were accompanying her, and late in the afternoon she was proceeding carefully down the river, when a vessel was discovered directly ahead. She was then opposite the Woolwich Dock-yard, and in order to avoid a collision she passed over to starboard of the other vessel, and went through a small fleet of steamers at anchor, with coal-boats alongside. One of the latter was struck by the Canada in passing, but was not seriously injured. The tide then carried the stern around until she was unable to steer, but the force of her engines was still carrying her on at a good rate of speed. The Woolwich steam-boat pier, which extends out into the river from Roff's wharf for the purpose of receiving passengers from the steam and ferry-boats, now lay directly ahead of the Canada. An accident seemed unavoidable, and the tug-boats left the steam-ship, which crashed through the pier, coming out uninjured on the other side. The pier had been torn away for a distance of about 100 feet, and through this opening the two tug-boats followed her, and for a moment were in danger. After the steamer had narrowly escaped grounding on the river-bed, she was again brought out into mid-stream and proceeded on her way. The ferry-boats were probably obliged to receive and land their passengers in small boats while the pier was being repaired. The accident caused a great deal of excitement on shore and on board the Canada.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY.

The December Term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by City Judge Cowing. Mr. Marville W. Cooper, commission merchant, of No. 346 Broadway, was selected as Foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, his Honor, after calling attention to the various violations of law, as provided in the statute, said: "You must constantly keep in mind the fact that your duties are strictly of a public nature. You have to do with public wrongs, and should be careful that designing persons do not use you in vindicating their private grievances, or what is still worse, use your power to find indictments against parties simply to satisfy their personal malice or hatred. You will, therefore, examine carefully into the motives which actuate complainants and witnesses, that your power be not used to unnecessarily harass and injure innocent persons. The criminal courts are not organized to vindicate private wrongs or enforce private rights of any kind; the people have provided other courts for such purposes."

THE LEWIS WILL CASE.

The taking of testimony in the contest over the will of Joseph Lewis, the Hoboken millionaire, who left his fortune to the Federal Government, was resumed before Master in Chancery See, in Jersey City, yesterday. Henry Heintze, a Hoboken grocer, with whom Lewis had traded, testified that he did not believe that Lewis was always in his right mind.

Mrs. Lewis, who claims to be the widow of the millionaire, was recalled by the United States Government and cross-examined. In reply to ex-Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist's questions, she denied that she had been married to one John Hammond in 1864, or that Hammond had ever sued her for divorce; she admitted that she had known John Hammond, but denied that she ever knew C. H. Reid, a Paymaster in the United States Navy; as far as she knew Reid had not been sued by Hammond for alienating her affections; nor, so far as she had been informed, had Reid paid Hammond money to induce him to discontinue the divorce proceedings. The cross-examination had not been concluded when the examination rose.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION INDORSED —OFFICERS NAMED IN THE IXth DISTRICT.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met at the Bleecker Building last evening, Vice-President Jacob D. Ackerman in the chair. The following ticket was presented by the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year, which are to be voted for as a primary to be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 9: President—Alderman John W. Jacobus; Vice-Presidents—Jacob D. Ackerman and Andrew J. Campbell; Secretary—Albert L. Hall; Treasurer—George F. Merkles; Inspectors of Election—Robert R. Carpenter and Charles A. Benedict; Delegates to Central Committee—Richard M. Collard, E. Howard Cargill, George B. Deane, William H. Gedney, Newton S. Briggs, Franklin B. Miller, Eugene Ward, Frederick P. House, Jeremiah Fanghorn, James Lynch, Robert Stowbridge, Charles H. Morgan, George E. Nodine, and Matthew Kane. Resolutions, offered by C. A. L. Goldey, were adopted, congratulating the citizens of the district on the successful canvass of Senator Robert H. Strahan, Aldermen John J. Morris and John W. Jacobus, and Assemblyman George B. Deane, and promising a victory for the Republican Party at the next Presidential election. Resolutions offered by this Hon. Andrew Campbell were adopted complimenting President Hayes on his recent Message to Congress, and taking the occasion to exchange congratulations with the loyal people of the land upon the fact that a wise Electoral Commission had given to the country "a prudent, honest and patriotic Republican statesman for President." "The Message," continued the resolutions, "in its treatment of State questions, speaks sentiments and advocates principles that find a responsive echo in the voice of the American people, and should receive a full indorsement from all true Republicans, and as a party we can rise in our might and again appeal in full confidence to the people in support of a continuation of Republican rule in the affairs of Government in the State and nation, it being the purpose of the Republican Party in the future, as it has been in the past, to strive for the best Government for the whole people." Resolutions offered by Frank J. Lambert welcomed the return to this country of Gen. Grant, and promised him, in the event of his being a candidate for President, the suffrages of the Ninth District.

President Cornelius Van Cott called the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association to order at 8 o'clock, and evening Secretary Christian Shields read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted; the Committee on Admissions reported favorably on about 50 names, and three persons were proposed for membership. Mr. Nathaniel Appleton was made Chairman of a committee of three to prepare suitable resolutions concerning the recent death of Mr. William H. Merrill, and the meeting then adjourned.

IMPROVEMENT IN TENEMENTS.

FORMATION OF A COMPANY FOR THE ERECTION OF MODEL BUILDINGS—A BLOCK OF LAND PURCHASED.

During the latter part of last March, at a season when meetings were being held looking to reform in the tenement-house system of this City, a party of philanthropic gentlemen met socially at the residence of one of the company, and in the course of the evening the conversation turned on the tenement-house system. Some one suggested that an association might be formed for the erection of a block of model tenements. Six gentlemen of means agreed to form the nucleus of such an association, which was to subscribe a capital of $1,000,000. The designs of the association were published in THE TIMES on March 22 last, and immediately afterward these gentlemen whose names were made public—among them Messrs. Howe and Hummel, and for a time it was not possible to find a block of land suitable for the purpose on which a high price had not been placed. The association was duly organized, under the title of the Metropolitan Building Company, limited, and the following-named Board of Directors was chosen: Henry E. Russell, of the Russell Erwin Manufacturing Company; James Talcott, Frederick Butterfield, Russell Sage, James Scott, of Scott Brothers; F. F. Thompson, First National Bank; Jonas M. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; George Warren Smith, Rockland, Me.; John S. Hulin, Henry Dexter, of the American News Company; A. A. Palmer, President of the Tonawanda Paper Company, and C. B. Munger, of New-Britain, Conn. Mr. Libbey is a son of Mr. William Libbey, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., and is editor of the Princeton Review. The company purchased yesterday a few lots, consisting of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues and Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets. The plans of the new buildings have not yet been prepared, but the land having been secured, the company will now devote its attention to the consideration of the various plans favored by its members, the design being to erect tenements which will embody improvements in some respect, but certainly all the advantages presented by the celebrated Peabody tenement-houses in London.

WASHINGTON HALL SENTENCED.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR NEGLECTING TO PREPARE ELECTION RETURNS.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning, the court-room was crowded with politicians and liquor-dealers, whose interest was about equally divided between considering the sentences likely to be meted out to the two Inspectors of Election who were recently convicted of wrong-doing in the election of 1878 and the probable result of the approaching trial of Excise Commissioners Morrison and Merkle. Judge Davis took the bench temporarily, and Washington E. Hall, one of the convicted Inspectors, was called up for sentence, the motion of his counsel for an arrest of judgment having been denied. Hall was found guilty three weeks ago of having willfully neglected to prepare election returns in legal form for the Board of Canvassers. Judge Davis sentenced him to State Prison for 18 months. In passing sentence the Judge said: "The inspectors of Election are required to be chosen and appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Police. That board is clothed with power during the months of August and September to make the selections. It is their duty to perform this special function within the period named, and one object of the statute is, of course, that the persons so selected shall have ample opportunity before the November election ensues to inform themselves of the duties which the statute imposes upon them. Unfortunately it happens in this City that the Board of Police in making these selections seems to be animated by nothing higher than mere partisan motives; and if we may judge from what has occurred during the present Fall, this selection becomes a mere struggle between contending factions as to which shall have the best opportunity to defraud the other. It is not surprising, therefore, to me, that the persons selected under such circumstances should feel that they are at liberty to take advantage of their opportunity to carry out the partisan spirit that seems to have animated the appointing power. It would be well, indeed, in my judgment, if the Grand Jury would take cognizance of the dereliction of duty that designs at the fountain-head of these appointments, and take into consideration the misconduct of the Board of Police Commissioners with which they see fit to taint the whole character of the elective franchise."

Argument on a motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Thomas Roland, the Inspector of Elections, who is convicted of having fraudulently altered the record of votes cast for Jacob A. Hatzel, so as to elect George Hall as Alderman in the Sixth District, was adjourned until Friday.

THE MYSTERIES OF "MELICAN LAW."

The General Sessions Court, yesterday, was crowded with Chinamen, who were interested in a case of grand larceny, which had formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the Chinese colony during the past few weeks. The prisoner was a young Celestial named Gim Loy. He presented a decidedly American appearance, and seemed to regard the entire proceedings as a huge joke. He was accompanied by a distinguished-looking follower of Confucius, who was clad in a rich costume of the most pronounced Chinese cut. The complainant was another Chinaman named Wah Lee, who keeps a laundry at No. 48 Hester-street and has amassed quite a little fortune. John Baptist, a naturalized Chinaman, acted as interpreter. Wah Lee's story was to the effect that Gim Loy came to him for work, and he employed him in his laundry. While he was eating supper on the 15th of November his assistant took a silver watch and $78 in money out of the pocket of one of his garments and disappeared. Several witnesses corroborated Wah Lee's testimony. The prisoner, in his own defense, took the stand, and admitted having taken the watch in hen of two weeks' wages due him by Wah Lee, but denied all knowledge of the missing money. Although the guilt of the prisoner seemed to have been made out beyond peradventure, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Wah Lee and a troupe of his fellow-countrymen left the court-room in high disgust, and chattered all the way down stairs about the mysteries of "Melican law."

SWINDLING MADE EASY.

Some persons have been going around the country swindling banks in a rather clumsy manner, but with remarkable success. The swindlers had a number of blank checks printed bearing the name of the American Exchange National Bank of this City. The printing is very rough and the blanks are in no way an imitation of the handsomely engraved ones used by the bank. They would fill these up for various amounts, signing the name of Mr. Huntington, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Rochester, but making no attempts to imitate his signature. Then going to the Paying Teller of some country bank they would present it, saying that they were in need of a small sum on account and would wait for the remainder until the money had been collected in regular course. If they secured the advance that would be the last seen of them. A dispatch received here yesterday states that on Thursday last two persons, giving their names as Wilson and Smith, and representing themselves as horse-dealers, obtained $1,500 on one of these checks from the Ottawa Branch of the Bank of Montreal. The check was sent to the Bank of New-York in this City, and by them presented to the Exchange Bank, where it was pronounced valueless. The officers of the latter bank say that they have received several of these checks from different parts of the country within the last four months. They are not forgeries in any sense, and the swindled banks have only themselves to blame for advancing money to total strangers on documents that have not even the appearance of genuineness about them.

A LITTLE GIRL'S DANGER.

CAUGHT BETWEEN AN ELEVATED CAR AND THE PLATFORM.

An accident which might have proved fatal but for the prompt action of a gentleman whose name cannot be learned, occurred on the Fifth-avenue elevated railroad shortly after noon yesterday. A train of four cars from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street was slightly behind time when it reached the Bleecker-Street Station. A number of passengers were waiting to come down town, and a score or more wanted to leave the train at this station. The passengers who were waiting made a rush for the cars as soon as the gates were opened, and those desiring to leave the train were forced back. On the second car was a lady with a little girl about 7 or 8 years of age. They had been kept back by the passengers entering the car until the last moment. The conductor gave the signal to start, supposing that everybody was off the train. The little girl at this time was just in front of her mother on the car-platform, with her right foot on the station-platform, in the act of stepping off. The train started with a jerk, and the little girl was thrown between the car and the platform. A gentleman standing near saw her fall, and, catching her by the arms, drew her up, and thus saved her life. Meantime, the mother, who attempted to jump from the car after her child, was seized in the arms of the brakeman, and held back on the platform. The train had scarcely cleared the station when the conductor was noticed of the trouble, the engine was reversed, and the mother was taken back to her child. She took the little one in her arms, and rushed down the stairs, without giving her name or address. She went in the direction of Broadway, and the train proceeded on its way down way.

Superintendent Van Brocklin, of the Metropolitan Road, said he did not know, up to evening, who was the conductor of the train on which this carelessness occurred, but he said that the case would receive thorough investigation. It is an imperative rule on the road that "brakemen shall close the gates of their platforms the moment the signal to start is given by the conductor." A violation of this special rule to this rule less than a month ago, and if it had been obeyed no such accident as that of yesterday could have happened. The trainmen are also ordered, as far as possible, to see that all passengers wishing to get off the train are allowed to do so before those waiting at the station board it, but the Superintendent says that it is impossible to enforce this rule absolutely. Men will crowd in, in spite of all the efforts of the brakemen to stop them. The rule with regard to closing the gates, however, can be rigorously enforced, and Mr. Van Brocklin says that any brakeman neglecting to enforce it will be summarily dismissed from the service of the company.

A NOTORIOUS WOMAN'S JEWELS.

MORE THANKSGIVING BEER DRUGGED FOR PURPOSES OF ROBBERY.

Marie Blessamoitre, alias Planet, and Raymond Planet, who are implicated in the larceny of jewelry and money to the amount of $3,460 from Mme. Garibaldi, alias Alice Smith, were arrested yesterday. The woman Garibaldi keeps a disreputable house, and about a month ago the prisoner Marie Planet, a French servant, secured a situation as domestic in the house, having heard that its mistress was the owner of much valuable jewelry. On Thanksgiving Day, while the proprietress was contemplating a visit to the theatre, she sent out for some beer, which the servant, Drugged her mistress to fall into a stupor. The girl then ransacked a dressing-case of diamond crosses, bracelets, chains, and a diamond-studded watch and other jewelry, together with about $150 in money. Her reputed husband, Planet, a small, dark Spaniard, was keeping guard outside, and he gave a signal that the coast was clear, when the servant, under the guise of taking a shirt to her husband, left the house without exciting the suspicion of the occupants, and went to No. 513 Broome-street, where the pair, as man and wife, had some days previously engaged the first floor. The detectives got a clue and watched this house, but the pair did not leave it for two days. Yesterday the Police determined upon a search, but got access to the room by representing that they were officers of the Board of Health come to visit the house because a case of fever had been reported there from there. Detective Norris at once identified the woman Marie, and in her trunk was found all the missing property excepting the jeweled watch. This the Spaniard Planet endeavored to pass to a third party, who accompanied the detectives as an interpreter. He was caught, however, by Detective Norris. The prisoners were taken before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, immediately after their arrest. The woman Marie admitted that she stole the jewelry, and said that her husband said she had done wrong, and cautioned her to return it. Subsequently, however, both, by advice of counsel, pleaded not guilty. They were held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

COMMISSIONERS ON TRIAL.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE BEFORE A JURY.

The trial of Excise Commissioners Richard J. Morrisson and Philip Merkle, for having willfully violated provisions of the Excise law, was begun yesterday, before Judge Daniels and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Commissioners were indicted several months ago for having, on April 16, 1878, "corruptly, willfully, and unlawfully issued a license to Edward F. Byrne and Edward White to keep a tavern or hotel to sell liquors, at No. 19 West Houston-street, knowing at the time that the parties so licensed were not persons of good moral character, were not capable, and had not the means to keep a tavern as required by the provisions of the Excise law." The court-room was crowded with liquor-dealers and temperance advocates when the case was called, and intense interest in the proceedings was manifested by all who were present. The case for the prosecution is being conducted by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon, aided by Mr. William Allen Butler, who represents the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The defense is represented by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Mr. John D. Townsend, with the assistance of Messrs. Meade, Dittenhoefer, counsel to the Board of Excise, and Messrs. M. F. Sigerson and James J. Deering, counsel for the Liquor-dealers' Society. A very large number of persons were examined as to their sentiments with respect to the liquor-traffic and the persons engaged in it, before the jury was completed, shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Following are the names of the jurors: Leopold S. Fleischman, Cornelius L. Moore, Andrew Marks, Patrizio Piatti, William Margerin, Leopold Simons, Edward H. Bettz, Abraham Loomis, Magnus Benas, Horace J. Arns, Bernard Corbitt, and Philip Boyer. A few of the jurors are total abstainers, but most of them say they drink moderate ly. District Attorney Phelps stated the case for the prosecution. He outlined the character of the testimony to be presented on his side, and said it would show that Commissioners Morrisson and Murkle willfully violated law in granting a license to Byrne and White, knowing that the place kept by those persons was the resort of bad characters, and was not equipped, nor meant to be equipped, for maintenance in good faith as a tavern, inn, or hotel under the law. At the close of Mr. Phelps's speech the court adjourned until this morning.

FIVE YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the night of July 3 last, a Southerner named Leslie Hironymus, who says he lives at No. 307 West Thirty-seventh-street, became involved in a quarrel with Robert P. Carroll, of No. 388 Fourth-avenue, and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Hironymus fled the City, and was not seen again until the 22d ult. when Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw him on the street and took him into custody. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, the prisoner was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, and pleaded guilty. The prisoner has the reputation of being a desperate criminal, having been implicated in a number of stabbing affrays. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to five years in State Prison. On being removed from the bar, Hironymus exclaimed that he would never serve out the term to which he had been sentenced; that he would commit suicide rather than spend five years in confinement.

COMMISSIONER WHEELER'S PLACE.

There is a good deal of speculation among politicians as to whether Mayor Cooper will nominate a candidate for Police Commissioner in place of Mr. DeWitt C. Wheeler, and send his name to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation at their meeting to-day. The Mayor said last evening that he was undecided on the subject, and had not yet selected any one for the position. Among those mentioned for the office, in addition to Mr. Joel W. Mason, are Robert Brown, the Republican candidate for Sheriff; John D. Lawson, Alderman John J. Morris, and John J. O'Brien. The latter is now the Head of the Bureau of Elections. It is said that the Republican leaders will hold a caucus to-day, before the Board of Aldermen meet, for the purpose of selecting a proper candidate for Mr. Wheeler's place, and submitting their choice to the Mayor.

LITTLE BEGGARS ARRESTED.

Acting upon complaint made to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Officer Chiardi yesterday arrested Minnie Dwyer, aged 9 years, and James and Kate Deegan, aged, respectively, 10 and 7 years. Minnie lives in a low lodging-house at No. 19 Morris-street, and the Deegan children live in another lodging-house at No. 17 Washington-street. Their parents sent them to beg at No. 17 New-street, where they annoy all the occupants of the building. While being taken to the Tombs Police Court, James and Kate ran away, and narrowly escaped being run over by a passing vehicle before they were recaptured. The prisoners will be sent to the Catholic Protectory by Justice Morgan's order.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Celtic brought $360,000 gold yesterday.

The recently-elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, Winslow, arrived from Cedar Rapids, yesterday, and began his duties.

The new section of elevated railway on the West Side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, was opened for public travel yesterday.

Collector Merritt has received official notification of the death of E. B. Cochrane, as assistant weigher. This makes still another vacancy to be filled from the ranks of the outsiders.

A meeting of the tax-payers and householders of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be held at Ittner Hall, Tremont, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, to discuss the question of rapid transit for the annexed district.

The two men mentioned yesterday as having been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct were not employes of the East Side elevated railroad company, but of the Harlem Railroad Company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street depot.

The produce markets were all more active and higher yesterday, chiefly for speculative account. Free deliveries were made on contract, but they did not affect dealings, having all been taken care of in advance. Freights were down to 5d. 1f. for steam to Liverpool.

Under the direction of Commissioner MacLean, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, the head-quarters of the Bureau of Street-cleaning were yesterday transferred from the old market building at the foot of East Seventeenth-street to the Police Central Office.

Nine hundred and fifty-two immigrants have been landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The Celtic, from Liverpool, brought 397, the General Werder, from Hamburg, 318; the Devonia, from Glasgow, 172; the Canada, from London, 40, and the Alexandria, from Gibraltar, 25.

Louis Drummond, aged 45, an engineer, who lived at No. 135 Twenty-fourth-street, Brooklyn, was seized with a fit at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday morning, and died before medical aid could be obtained. Drummond was in the employ of the San Francisco Minstrels.

The Customs officers seized, yesterday, 8 bottles of brandy and 7¼ pounds of tobacco on the Hermod, from Havre; 2 packages and 6 casks of tobacco, 2 demijohns of rum, 80 bundles of cigarettes, 750 cigars, and 4 demijohns of honey on the Phœbe, from Baracoa, and 8 dozen kid gloves, 25⅝ yards of serge 35¼ yards of silk, and 7 yards of cloth, on the Celtic, from Liverpool.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Jacob Hirsh and Henry Rekstein, of the firm of Hirsh & Co., to Leopold Jaroslawsky, with $9,414 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. A schedule in the same matter was filed in the Court of Common Pleas, showing liabilities $51,241 03; nominal assets, $18,888 48, and real assets, $16,965 38.

Justice Smith, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the charge of attempted black-mail brought by Edward E. Pray, of 203 West Forty-sixth-street, against Theodore H. Sayre, the Sixth-avenue druggist. The court was of the opinion that the evidence did not sustain the charge. The complaint was therefore dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

Le Grand B. Woodruff, George Thatcher, George Dyer, William Keese, Lewis Strahan, and Edward Deuike, clerks, and six inspectors were removed from office in the Department of Buildings yesterday. The cause assigned by Superintendent Fellows